

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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BEEF AS POLITICAL FENCE TIMBER.

Exigencies of politics require another parade of the over-worked "beef trust" bogie. It was thought that Congress would adjourn and there might be a brief period of peace for the meat trade. But it seems that some member or members of Congress find their political fences in need of a little bolstering for the fall campaign. Therefore the announcement comes from Washington that in response to "urgent demands" the House Judiciary Committee "may go ahead" this summer with an investigation of the meat industry. Just where it will take hold is not stated.

EXPORTS SMALLEST IN MANY YEARS.

Study of the government reports for June, details of which were given in the last issue of The National Provisioner, shows that the total value of exports for June, 1912, was the smallest, with a single exception, of any calendar month since our export trade began to attract attention. The total for June, 1912, was \$8,403,028, and the only month's total less than these figures was November, 1910, when the total was \$8,084,960.

DEATH OF HENRY SAYERS.

Henry Sayers, of Henry Sayers & Co., the well-known oil and grease brokers of St. Louis, died in London, Eng., on July 16th. He was born in New York City, July 5, 1854, and went to St. Louis in 1875. He sailed for Europe on June 18th, on a vacation trip, and his death was sudden and unexpected. He was a member of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis.

ABATTOIR FOR BEAUMONT, TEX.

The city council of Beaumont, Tex., has authorized the city secretary to advertise for plans and specifications for the erection of a municipal abattoir, not to cost more than \$22,500, said abattoir to be equipped and ready for use, including all machinery necessary to open same for business, said plans to be filed by 10 a. m., September 3.

WILEY WAS NOT ENDORSED.

In spite of efforts by friends to have Dr. Wiley endorsed by the Association of American Food and Drug Officials at its meeting last week in Seattle, Wash., the convention was adjourned with no action of that kind being taken.

PLANS FOR NATIONAL PACKING DISSOLUTION Actual Physical Dismemberment Which Is About to Take Place

Actual physical dismemberment of the National Packing Company is expected to take place during the coming week. The details of the plan are understood to be nearing completion, and some of the orders have already gone out covering the changes which are to be made.

This action, understood to have been contemplated for a long time, was finally set for August 1 in conformity to an understanding with the federal government. Since the collapse of criminal prosecutions against certain packers, based on the form of organization and conduct of the National Packing Company, the government has threatened to resurrect its civil suit to dissolve the National Packing Company. This will not be necessary, in view of the decision of the packers owning stock in the company to dismember it and divide its assets among themselves.

Last Sunday's newspapers contained a statement issued by United States District Attorney Wilkerson, at Chicago, following a conference with packers' attorneys, in which he purported to give an idea of the plan of dissolution prepared by the latter. According to his statement the plan involved the assignment of the chief packing plants of the National Company as follows:

Division of the Packing Plants.

To Swift & Company.—G. H. Hammond Company plant and Omaha Packing Company plant at Chicago, St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company plant at St. Louis, United Dressed Beef Company plant at New York.

To Armour & Company.—Anglo-American Provision Company plant at Chicago, Fowler Packing Company plant at Kansas City, New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company plant at New York, Colorado Packing Company plant at Denver.

To Morris & Company.—Omaha Packing Company plant at Omaha.

Disposition of other plants now operated under National management is not given by Mr. Wilkerson in his statement. It is understood that the plan also includes detailed disposition of some 300 or more branch house plants and establishments now under National management, which are to be assigned to and taken over completely by the various interests. The partition also includes the National Car Line Company, whose refrigerator cars are to be divided between the companies interested, and presumably re-

painted and made a part of the car lines of those companies.

The interests affected have not been ready to make an official announcement of the dissolution plans, presumably awaiting the formal approval of them by the government. It was stated in dispatches from Washington this week that the attorney general believed the plans submitted were in good faith, and that they provided for an actual physical dissolution of the National Packing Company. Pending official announcement on this point the packing interests withhold their official statement.

Notwithstanding this fact, however, it is pretty generally understood how the partition is to be made, and it is said that branch managers and members of the National staff throughout the country have been given to understand what is to become of them. A feeling of confidence rather than one of uncertainty appears to prevail among National employees everywhere, and they understand that they will be taken care of, and therefore have no worries.

In his statement to the press District Attorney Wilkerson is quoted as follows:

A Genuine Dissolution.

"The attorneys for the different stockholders of the National Packing Company state that the division of the property of that company in accordance with their plan to wind up its business has been practically completed.

"There has been an outright division of the property of the company, and there is no joint ownership on the part of the interests which formerly controlled it, or any of its property.

"The property has been distributed among its stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by each of them.

"It is represented that as to absolutely none of these is there any joint interest such as characterized the National Packing Company and its subsidiaries.

"In other words, the National Packing Company has wound up its business and its assets have been distributed among its stockholders. It is expected that the complete details as to the disposition made of this property will be ready for submission within a few days."

Reports from Washington quote officials of the Department of Justice as being satisfied that this is a genuine dissolution.

CRUDE AND FILTHY PARIS SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Meat Industry There Seems to be a Relic of the Middle Ages

William Matthews Shirley, Jr., in the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.

The slaughterhouses in Paris are located in the northeast corner of the city in the section known as La Villette, just outside the city limits. They are in the very center of the industrial and manufacturing district, for the factories extend many miles beyond the limits. The Paris limits consist of an earthen wall with a water moat in front, and are only a means of raising taxes on foodstuffs entering the city.

The stock yards are surrounded by a brick wall 20 feet high and surmounted by a spiked guard. The entrance consists of three tall iron gates, near which are stationed two companies of the garde republicaine to maintain order. The yards are divided under sheds—fourteen in two rows of seven each. Each shed has twenty chambers. These are about 15 feet wide and 40 feet long. The space between the rows of chambers is about 60 feet. Five of these sheds are used for killing cattle, calves and sheep for gentiles, while one is reserved for Jewish slaughtering. Three sheds are stables for cattle.

The machinery consists of a small two-cylinder steam engine, which pumps water to about eighty taps in the enclosure and runs eight bits nearby which take the hair off the detached heads of calves. There is no other machinery at the abattoirs. The water pressure is not over 11 pounds, not sufficient to keep the place in a hygienic condition.

The water taps as well as the hair-cutter are recent, both having been installed in 1906. Before these improvements, each butcher sent his workmen with buckets to get water out of the canal, which is nearby. On Tuesdays, the big days, about 200 cattle, 75 calves and 150 sheep are killed. A killer rents a half-dozen cabins and has his own workmen. If one of the killers has 50 carcasses for sale on Tuesday, he is the Swift or Armour of Paris.

The floor of the shed is covered to the depth of an inch with blood, manure and offal, and it is difficult to keep one's balance because of the slippery condition. Killing starts at 1 a. m. and lasts until 11 a. m., when an hour is devoted to cleaning. Stomachs, intestines, livers and the like are dumped on the floor as they are cut out, and lie there waiting to be cleaned.

The killer sends a workman out to get a bull or a cow (a steer is always unknown in France). The animal is blindfolded in the stable and then led to the shed. Here it balks because it smells blood. Another workman then gets behind it and ties kinks in its tail to make it move. The animal slips and slides over the offal lying on the floor. A chain is passed around the horns and then attached to a ring in the floor, so that the animal's nose is about 4 inches from the bloody floor. It is left here from 15 to 20 minutes until the killer is ready.

The maltreating and nervous strain to which the animal is subjected are outrageous. It is a wonder that the meat is as good as it is, for the shipping of the animals takes two or three days (the area from which they are drawn is about as large as Illinois and Indiana), and then they are left up to 48 hours at La Villette. There is a law against further

detention. The cattle are never fed or watered after they leave the farm.

Crude and Filthy Beef Killing Methods.

When a killer of beef is ready he plants the point of a pickaxe in the forehead of the animal. It falls unconscious in the slime on the floor. A bamboo rod is then forced into the hole made by the pickaxe and rammed three feet down the spinal column—for what purpose I was unable to learn.

The next procedure is to slit open the chest. A couple of pans catch the blood, about two-thirds of which is wasted. The blood of all the beeves is poured in together in an open hoghead. An inspection never takes place, and I was informed there was no such thing as government, State or municipal inspection of livestock in France. The blood is sold to wholesale chemists to be used in the manufacture of medicines or to sugar refiners for refining sugar.

After the carcass has bled, a rope is passed around the forefeet and a workman pulls this back and forth and kneads the stomach with his knees so as to force out the rest of the blood. The head is cut off and skidded along the floor and out into the street. After the removal of the head the carcass is inflated with an automobile pump, after which the skin is taken off. The carcass is then hung up and the entrails removed. The process up to and including this takes from an hour to an hour and a half.

Calves are thrown on racks and their necks are cut to the vertebral column. A pan is placed under the neck to catch the blood. The remaining process is the same as with the cattle, except that the heads are washed, sheared, inflated and scraped for retail. Sheep are treated the same way as calves, but they are not pumped, so skinning is a half-hour job of brushing. The butcher jams his fist down between the carcass and the skin to loosen the pelt.

Pigs are kept in a separate yard. There are six pens and twenty pigs are driven into each pen. A man with a wooden mallet tries to hit the animals on the head, but he generally misses, and two or three blows are necessary to fell the animal and a couple more to put it out of commission. The pigs (a hog is unusual) are kicked and maltreated, and tough pork is the result.

After the animal is felled it is laid on a bed of straw and bled. The blood is poured into a hoghead. No inspection takes place. After being bled, the carcass is covered with straw. A gang of women cut the bristles off, if they get there before another gang of women put the straw on. Until two years ago, I was told, the women cut the bristles off before the animal was felled.

The straw is set on fire and the animal is charred. The carcass is then carried into a covered hall, where it is washed and scraped and the entrails taken out and dumped on the floor. The pork is now ready for sale. About 250 pigs are killed on Tuesday. There is a tremendous waste of blood and undigested food, but as Paris sewage is treated for fertilizer the Frenchman says the fertilizing by-products are not wasted.

Cause of High Meat Prices.

I find three reasons for the high prices of meat in Paris: 1, hand labor; 2, double taxes; 3, middlemen and their licenses. On meat the government places two taxes: an incoming tax and an outgoing tax. When the animals enter the yards they are taxed 2½ cents a pound, and when the meat leaves the yards there is an additional tax of a trifle over 1 cent a pound. The middlemen have to pay the government for permission to buy in the enclosures. The best ham sells at retail for 70 cents a pound, and bacon is 80 cents a pound. Soup bones are sold at the exorbitant price of 18 cents a pound.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the butchers come to buy, using the ecu as their piece of money. An ecu has a value of five francs. These butchers are middlemen who carry meat to their shops just outside the yard. After the meat is sold, the seller taps the buyer in the palm of the hand with two fingers; this is equivalent to a receipt, and is a relic of a middle-age custom. An absolute cash basis is maintained, no paper of any kind being employed.

There are various kinds of meat shops in Paris, each kind having its wholesale houses. If a housewife wishes ham for luncheon, a roast for dinner and sweetbreads for breakfast, she is obliged to go to three different shops to obtain her meat. Fish is sold in a separate store. This division of meat products is a relic of the ancient guilds.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ABROAD.

Concerning the recurrence of foot-and-mouth disease among foreign cattle the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry issues the following statement to its inspectors:

Foot-and-mouth disease again made its appearance in England among animals on Belmont Farm, near Penrith, Cumberland, June 23. On June 24 all outstanding permits issued by this department for the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine from the United Kingdom to the United States were canceled. Dr. W. H. Wray, the bureau's inspector in charge in Great Britain, cabled July 8 that up to that time there had been 41 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Surrey, England, and at Dublin, Ireland.

It would seem that, as in the case of the outbreaks of last year, the British Board of Agriculture has no idea of the source of the contagion. The extensive prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in various countries of Continental Europe would seem to render the exact source of the contagion exceedingly problematical.

In view of the unusual activity among breeders and importers of pure bred cattle, together with the fact that the new animal quarantine station for the port of Baltimore is about ready for the accommodation of imported live stock subject to quarantine, the recurrence of foot-and-mouth disease this season is a cause of disappointment to a large number of prospective importers.

The department is also in receipt of a report, through the Department of State, from the American consul at Rosario, Argentina, as follows: "Foot-and-mouth disease has spread with great rapidity throughout the densest cattle regions of the Republic. Few cattle have escaped in the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Corrientes and Entre Rios, and the disease is extending to all the surrounding provinces. The outbreak is of a mild type, causing no losses."

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

TUBERCULOSIS OF HOGS

Increasing Disease Threatens Health and Meat Supply

By Drs. John R. Mohler and Henry J. Washburn, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article on tuberculosis in hogs, which began in The National Provisioner of July 13, was prepared after exhaustive investigation by the chief of the Pathological Division of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and one of his co-workers, and indicates with startling clearness the danger which threatens both the public health and the future of our meat supply. The source of this menace is the dirty farm, and as The National Provisioner has always maintained, until the farmer is made to "clean up" the danger and the enormous material loss will both continue.]

Packers who have suffered tremendous money losses from condemnation of tuberculous hogs will read this article with special interest. It behooves them to do their part in securing legislation which will enable the authorities to trace the disease to its source, and there stamp it out. The farmer will "clean up" only when the law makes him.]

Infection Through Milk of Tuberculous Cows.

Numerous experiments conducted by many scientists in various countries show a great unanimity relative to the ease with which hogs may contract tuberculosis from being fed on milk of tuberculous cows. Thus Gerlach, Zurn, Bollinger, Wesener, Bang, Peuch, Ernst, Pearson, Hills and Rich, and others, have shown that pigs so fed have become tuberculous in as high as 100 per cent. of the hogs fed. Furthermore, the experiments of the Bureau of Animal Industry have shown similar results. When hogs were fed on tuberculous milk for only three days the post-mortem examination held 107 days later showed that 83.3 per cent. of the animals had become tuberculous. When hogs received tuberculous milk for thirty days and were allowed to live 50 days longer, 100 per cent. of the animals had developed generalized tuberculosis.

That similar experiences occur under natural conditions on the farm has been proved by tracing certain shipments of tuberculous herds to the farm where they were raised and fattened. In one instance a shipment of 74 hogs showed tuberculosis in 61, and investigation brought out the fact that the swine had been fed on the skimmed milk of a creamery in a nearby town. The separator slime from two of the creameries in this town was obtained for experimental purposes, and the inoculation test showed that one of these samples produced tuberculosis in all the guinea pigs inoculated.

It is also of interest to know that the hogs slaughtered at the abattoir in this same town for the six months ending June 30, 1907, were tuberculous to the extent of 6.4 per cent., and in March showed the large percentage of 6.69 per cent.

Filth in the Milk Separators.

At the present day centrifugal separators for the removal of the cream from the remaining portions of the milk have come into general use in most creameries and upon many dairy farms. During this process the rapid revolutions of the shaft and disks of the machine throw down at the base of the shaft a deposit consisting of dirt, hair, manure, and other impurities which may have found their way into milk, and mingling with this mass bacteria may also be found in great numbers.

The charge has been repeatedly made that tubercle bacilli are scattered by means of the common practice of distributing the separated milk, or the separator refuse, among the farmers who constitute the patrons of the creamery. Such charges as this should not

be made unless some evidence can be presented in substantiation; therefore careful search has been made of samples of the separator sediment from a number of creameries located in widely removed dairy regions to see if they really harbored virulent tubercle bacilli.

When first received at the laboratory this material is examined microscopically. Following this examination all samples, whether showing the presence of suspicious bacteria in stained preparations or not, are injected into guinea pigs, where the presence of living tubercle bacilli is soon made manifest by the development of tubercular lesions. As a result of such an examination of the products from fifteen creameries it has been definitely shown that five, or 33 1/3 per cent. of the samples examined, contained virulent tubercle bacilli.

There are no doubt many creameries to which no milk containing tubercle bacilli is delivered and from which the separated milk when divided among the creamery patrons is free from tubercle bacilli, and consequently furnishes a safe and valuable article of food for the calves and pigs to which it is fed. But there are, unfortunately, others, as above indicated, which receive milk daily from one or more cows so affected with tuberculosis that they excrete tubercle bacilli, and these bacilli find their way in large numbers into the cans of separated milk which are returned to the farmers from these creameries.

How Disease May Be Spread.

In this way a single cow with a tuberculous udder may spread the disease to numbers of hogs, and may also infect many farms in a large section of country that have never been contaminated before with this destructive disease. This particular means of disseminating tuberculosis could be absolutely prevented by sterilizing the milk, yet this simple precaution is, in the majority of cases, not taken.

In one State where hand separators are quite frequently used on the farm a lot of tuberculous hogs which contained 36 per cent. of tuberculous animals was traced to the farm of the raiser, and the State authorities were notified. The latter made a tuberculin test of the cattle producing the milk, with the result that about 22 per cent. of them reacted.

It will thus be seen that creameries are not alone incriminated, but the skimmed milk from the hand separator, if it comes from a tuberculous herd, is equally dangerous, and the buttermilk produced at the creamery from the infected separated cream is likewise capable of carrying tubercle bacilli and infecting the animals which consume it.

The one great advantage from a hygienic standpoint which the hand separator has over the public creamery is that the milk from an infected herd is usually fed to the one lot of hogs, while the skimmed milk from the creamery is generally all mixed together in a vat, and each farmer takes back with him his pro rata of skimmed milk, which is most likely to be produced by several herds of other people's cattle.

Hence the skimmed milk of but one tuberculous herd is liable, as a result of this practice, to contaminate the entire product of the vat into which it is placed. For this reason it behooves hog raisers to see that their skimmed milk has been properly heated before they feed it, and the State authorities to make such heating by creameries compulsory as a simple and easy way of greatly reducing hog tuberculosis.

(To be continued.)

BEEF AFFECTED BY TAPEWORM CYSTS.

An amendment to the federal regulations governing meat inspection has been announced, applying to the disposition of beef carcasses infested with tapeworm cysts. If the trouble is excessive the carcasses are to be condemned; if limited, the cysts are to be removed and the meat passed for food. Under certain conditions the carcasses may be used for edible tallow. The regulation reads:

(a) Carcasses of cattle (including the viscera) infested with tapeworm cysts known as *Cysticercus bovis* shall be condemned if the infestation is excessive or if the meat is watery or discolored. Carcasses shall be considered excessively infested if incisions in various parts of the musculature expose on most of the cut surfaces two or more cysts within an area the size of the palm of the hand.

(b) Carcasses (including the viscera) showing a slight infestation, viz., not to exceed 10 cysts as determined by a careful examination of the heart, muscles of mastication, tongue, diaphragm and its pillars, and of portions of the carcass rendered visible by the process of dressing, may be passed for food after removal and condemnation of the cysts with the surrounding tissues, provided the carcasses and parts appropriately identified by retained tags are held in cold storage or pickle for not less than 21 days under conditions which will insure proper preservation, except that fats of such carcasses may be disposed of immediately by melting at a temperature of not less than 140 degs. Fahrenheit.

Carcasses which show no cysts except in the heart may be passed for food after retention for not less than 21 days as above provided irrespective of the number of cysts in the heart.

(c) Carcasses (including the viscera) showing a moderate infestation, viz., a greater number of cysts than prescribed in clause (b), but which are not so extensively infested as prescribed in clause (a) of this amendment, may be rendered into edible tallow. In case such carcasses and viscera are not rendered into tallow, they shall be condemned.

(d) The inspection for *Cysticercus bovis* may be omitted in the case of calves under 6 weeks old.

SLAUGHTER RULES IN ENGLAND.

In England, an urban council may provide slaughterhouses and make by-laws with respect to the management and charges for the use of them. Where they do not provide slaughterhouses, all previous existing slaughterhouses have to be registered and new ones licensed; and no person may lawfully use a slaughterhouse which is not either registered or licensed. Licenses may be suspended by justices in the event of their being used contrary to the provisions of the act or of the by-laws, and on a second conviction the license may be revoked. On a conviction of selling or exposing for sale or having in his possession or on his premises unsound meat, the court may also revoke the license.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

SMALL BEEF KILLING TEST.

Following is the result of an actual test on a small beef-killing operation, covering one steer, five cows and two heifers. The test was made when the live market was not at present levels, as will be seen from the cost figures. Being a country slaughterhouse test, by-products are not figured in. The figures show:

Test on five cows, shipped weight, 5,360 lbs.; two heifers and one steer, shipped weight, 2,430 lbs.—total, 7,790 lbs. House weight, five cows, 5,220 lbs.; two heifers, 1,630 lbs.; one steer, 820 lbs.—total, 7,670 lbs. Shrinkage, 120 lbs. Cost of five cows, 5,360 lbs., @ 5c., less \$5, \$263. Two heifers, 1,614 lbs., @ 6c., \$96.84. One steer, 816 lbs., @ 6c., \$48.96. Total, \$408.80. Other expense as follows: Freight, \$5.46; buying expense, \$1.20; killing and handling dressed beef, \$6; making a gross total cost of \$421.46.

Credits: Hides, 431 lbs. @ 13c., \$56.03. Tongues, 8 @ 35c., \$2.80. Fertilizers, @ 70c. per head, \$5.60. Fats, \$19.20—making a total of \$83.63. Leaving a net cost of \$337.83.

Hot weight of dressed beef, 4,035 lbs., less 2½ per cent. cooler shrinkage, 3,934 lbs., or a cost of 8.58c. per pound of dressed beef to the operator.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

POINTS IN PICKLING MEATS.

A curer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me some points about the best temperatures for my curing and pumping pickle, curing rooms, etc.? Also about strength of pickle?

The making of curing and pumping pickles requires careful attention to insure satisfactory results. For pumping pickles all ingredients should be pure and clean—salt, saltpeter and sugar—as also should all receptacles used. Neglect of this rule, aside from the improper or imperfect chilling of meats, is responsible for most of the "sour" meats.

Another point is that all pickles should be strained, settled until perfectly clear, and chilled to a temperature of from 34 degs. Fahr. to 36 degs. Fahr. before using. Pickles over 36 degs. Fahr. should never be used under any circumstances.

It is well worth the trouble to boil sugar and saltpeter thoroughly before adding to plain pickle. Pumping apparatus should be cleaned thoroughly with boiling water as often as possible. Curing rooms should be held at as nearly 36 degs. Fahr. as possible, never over 38 degs., and never under 34 degs. under any circumstances.

A finished pickle, made up of salt, saltpeter and sugar, showing 78 degs. on salometer, is desirable for hams; for bellies and small stuff, 70 degs.: for shoulders and picnics, 85 degs. strength.

CANNED WHOLE HAMS.

Among the methods of sending cured hams into the market, that of canning the whole ham has been introduced by an innovating German meat packer. This was several years ago, and the new idea seems to have taken firm root in that country, says Pure Products.

The canning process as applied to whole hams is comparatively simple. After being

salted, smoked and otherwise cured in the usual manner the hams are placed in a can of suitable size and shape. It is then weighed and the weight marked on the outside. The space left in the can may be filled either with clean water, or the ham may first be boiled and the broth, after the removal of the fat, may be placed with it in the can. The can is then closed and the contents sterilized by heating for three to five hours at 190 degs. Fahr., according to the size of the ham, followed by 30 minutes' heating at 220 degs. Fahr. in the retort.

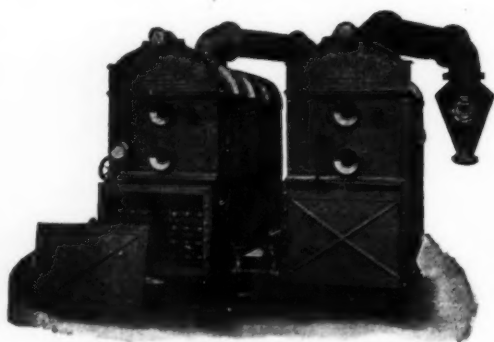
The popularity of canned whole ham may be inferred from the number of patents which have been issued to various inventors who have covered every possible form of can for this purpose.

BRANDS ON CEREAL SAUSAGE.

In a notice to inspectors concerning sausage labeling, etc., the federal meat inspection authorities say: "Referring to instructions in Service Announcements of April 15, 1912, page 26, under the heading 'Labeling of meat and meat food products containing added substances,' attention is called to the fact that this applies to ink brands and burning brands as well as to labels, cartons, etc. Such brands should bear the statement 'Sausage and cereal' if cereal is added in excess of 5 per cent., or 'Cereal added' if not in excess of 5 per cent."

MUST CLEAN SAUSAGE STUFFERS.

The federal meat inspection authorities warn meat establishments to keep their sausage stuffers clean. They say: "In all establishments where federal meat inspection is maintained and where sausage stuffers are used great care should be taken to keep these appliances clean. Wherever stuffers are operated by compressed air the pistons shall be removed from the cylinders and all thoroughly cleaned."



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Mich.; F. T. Fuller, G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago,
Ill.

DISSOLVING THE NATIONAL

The dissolution of the National Packing Co. is not only the most important news item which has appeared in the packing-house trade for many months, but it is perhaps of greater importance in its possible effect upon the general corporation situation in this country. The packers who have controlled the National have contended for many years that it was not a serious element in the industry on the grounds which had been urged against it—that it was a force used to control a sufficient proportion of the business to make it amenable to the Sherman law. That they have been so ready to dissolve it is proof of the sincerity of their assertions.

It is generally conceded in the trade that the dissolution will have practically no effect upon trade conditions. This is not because of any insincere scheme of dissolution, but because it is a fact that the National has not been a material feature in trade influences. But more important as a news item and in its interest to the trade is the influence that the dissolution will have legally in the general corporation situation, which is now such a puzzle to the legislators, and which is actually retarding the natural development of the country.

It may be said at once that the dissolution of the National in no way indicates the existence of a so-called "beef trust." The trade, even to its simplest component parts, has always known this. That it is dissolved does not indicate that there was any kind of monopoly or restraint of trade through it.

The significance comes in the fact that a large corporation, or a small one for that matter, may be actually dissolved. It has been said by a well-known financier that "you can't unscramble eggs." In this case the simile is not a good one, because to the trade it is apparent on the face of it that the National has been dissolved in fact as well as in name. It is completely disintegrated; it no longer exists; it is as much dissolved as if its assets had been put up at public auction and sold to any bidder.

Its existence and dissolution show a very peculiar situation with regard to our corporation forms. Apparently we have no laws which prevent any man from investing his money with other men in a common enterprise. Individuals couple their businesses together and form a common partnership. No objection is made. When the same simple form is used in larger enterprises it becomes the subject of talk by politicians and demagogues.

The National Packing Company is an instance of several men with assets of a common nature going into partnership under a corporation form. It was popular to attack this corporation, and the individuals who formed it promptly and thoroughly dissolved it. The Government and the people have secured all they have asked for, and the packers have responded quickly and effectively to the demand.

Absolutely nothing has been accomplished except that a precedent has been established which shows that organized business on a big scale is discouraged in this country, and that we are not looking for effective operation, distribution and competition. We are in the constant throes of talk about the high cost of living, and yet when there is an opportunity to reduce the cost of operation and distribution by means of business conducted on a large scale, this is discouraged

and it becomes necessary to go back to earlier principles, where small operation entails added cost of production, and therefore added cost of living.

CRACKS IN CONCRETE

Packers and cold storage men, who have had difficulty with their concrete construction through the effects of temperature changes or other causes, will be interested in government investigations on this point which are now being made. The National Bureau of Standards in its general investigation of structural materials is engaged, among other things, in the determination of the physical properties of concrete.

At the suggestion of engineers and others the Bureau of Standards is investigating the cause of cracking in concrete structures, where the necessity for expansion and contraction joints is questioned. For this purpose, reference marks were placed last week on some of the typical old and new concrete work in Wayne County, Mich., also at Greenwich, Conn.

Measurements will be taken from time to time during the summer and winter to determine the expansion or contraction in the concrete caused by temperature variations and the changes of volume which take place during the hardening of the concrete. Similar reference marks are being placed on the lock walls of the Panama Canal and various other structures, from which valuable information will be obtained.

If the results of this investigation shall enable builders to avoid the mistakes of the recent past in concrete construction they will be decidedly worth while. Concrete as a construction material has been a blessing to packers and cold storage interests, as to others, but it has also caused them sleepless hours and money loss through faults, such as those outlined, and education on these points will be welcomed.

ANOTHER FREE MEAT BILL

It would seem as though every Congressman who has any doubt of his chances of reelection this fall has either introduced a resolution in Congress demanding an investigation of the meat industry, or has put in a bill providing that meats be placed on the free list. Meat seems to be a great material for the repairing of shaky political fences. The latest of a dozen, more or less, free meat bills was put in last week by Congressman Levy, of New York. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, which now has a special vault for the storage of these proposed measures. The only trouble is that after a political campaign is over these Congressmen suffer a sudden loss of interest in such measures, no matter how meritorious they may seem to be.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Toccopola Gin & Oil Mill Company, Toccopola, Miss., will install machinery.

Douglas Oil & Fertilizer Company, Douglas, Ga., is contemplating the installation of an oil mill.

The Empire Cotton Oil Company, McRae, Ga., is erecting a mill with a daily capacity of 75 tons.

The Florida Freezer & Fertilizer Company will establish fertilizer plant at Gosling, Fla., near Stuart.

John F. McNair and associates will establish fertilizer and acid phosphate plant at Laurinburg, N. C.

Monroe Oil & Fertilizer Company, Bostwick, Ga., contemplates improvements, doubling crushing capacity.

The Battleboro Oil Company, Battleboro, N. C., will improve and enlarge its plant, making it a three-press mill.

The Empire Cotton Oil Company, Madison, Ga., is proceeding with construction of cottonseed oil mill. It is to cost \$100,000.

The Planters' Oil Company, Louisburg, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by R. P. Lloyd and others.

The bone and glue department of the Sulzberger & Sons Company plant at Kansas City, Mo., was destroyed by fire. The loss was \$75,000.

The Kern Packing Company, Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital of

\$100,000. President, E. E. Kern; treasurer, J. Kern, Portland.

S. F. Jones, J. F. Wheatly, Uly Holderman and others have incorporated the Independent Packing Company, Tulsa, Okla., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Union Fertilizer Company will erect a one-story building, 60 x 100 feet, at Delaware and Weccacoe avenues, Philadelphia, Pa. It will cost \$4,000.

F. M. Young, E. L. Young and J. F. Lightsey, with a capital stock of \$20,000, have incorporated the Oil Mill & Manufacturing Company, Fairfax, S. C.

The Shafer Packing Company, Lima, O., has been incorporated by C. D. Shafer, G. M. Shafer, L. P. Everett, E. C. Parker, L. E. Shafer, with a capital stock of \$1,200.

A two-story building used by Max Hahn Packing Company, North Dallas, Tex., as a smokehouse, was destroyed by fire. The loss of meat was partially covered by insurance.

The Nevada Meat Company, Reno, Nev., will enlarge and improve their plant. The capacity will be increased from 50 to 100 per cent. over the present size, with an expenditure of approximately \$30,000.

The Colonial Packing Company are said to be considering petitioning the authorities of Chelsea, Mass., for a permit to conduct a slaughtering and rendering plant. Such a license was refused them by the Everett board of aldermen.

Representatives of the East Tennessee Cotton Oil Company have been at Hickman, Ky., with a view of locating a cotton oil mill there. The Roberts Cotton Oil Company, of Memphis, Tenn., which recently purchased two cotton gins at Hickman, Ky., will put in a small mill. The East St. Louis Cotton Oil Company has leased the ball park at Hickman and is erecting buildings and a cotton gin.

MEAT INSPECTION PROSECUTION.

The thoroughness with which the federal meat inspection service is carrying out its work is indicated by the close watch being kept upon shippers of "bob" veal, the most difficult class of offenders to watch, as they are usually farmers or country speculators without a definite location or place of business. In addition to the cases reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the latest government meat inspection bulletin reports the following prosecutions and convictions in this particular:

In the case of the United States v. L. A. Van Cott, New Milford, Pa., for violating the meat inspection act in shipping an immature calf carcass in interstate trade, the defendant recently entered a plea of nolo contendere and was fined \$25 and costs.

In the case of the United States v. E. D. Bertholf, New Milford, Pa., for violating the meat inspection act in shipping immature calf carcasses in interstate trade, the defendant recently entered a plea of nolo contendere and was fined \$100 and costs.

In the case of the United States v. Thomas Kelly and Benjamin Naylor, Montrose, Pa., for violating the meat inspection act in shipping immature calf carcasses in interstate trade, the defendants recently entered pleas of nolo contendere and were each fined \$25 and costs.

In the case of the United States v. A. M. Aldrich, New Milford, Pa., for violating the meat inspection act in shipping an immature calf carcass in interstate trade, the defendant recently entered a plea of nolo contendere and was fined \$25 and costs.

In the case of the United States v. Ernest C. Latourette, Honesdale, Pa., for violating the meat inspection act in shipping immature calf carcasses in interstate trade, the defendant recently entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$50 and costs.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the meat inspection service of the Federal Government are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: Armour & Co., 59-63 North Gallatin avenue, Uniontown, Pa.; Swift & Co., Pratt and Howard streets, Baltimore, Md.; Milano Sausage Factory, 396 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.; *E. Bucher Packing Co., Cario, Ill.; *The Blumenstock & Reid Co., 3261 West Sixty-fifth street, Cleveland, Ohio; Lookout Refining Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chas. H. Braun & Sons, Mount Winans, Md.; *M. G. McGee, 716 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

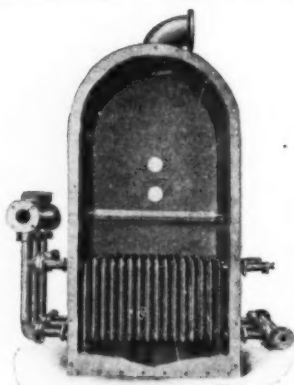
Meat inspection discontinued: Frank & Hoffmann Co., 386 Rice street, St. Paul, Minn.; Edible Products Co., 160 East Twenty-second street, Bayonne, N. J.

*Conducts slaughtering.

PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York, N. Y. July 20, 1912.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city, under the provisions of Section 3732, R. S., U. S., at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before September 14, 1912, will be received at this office until ten o'clock a. m., August 1, 1912. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened August 1, 1912," and addressed to Col. A. L. Smith, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

Save Your Tank Water



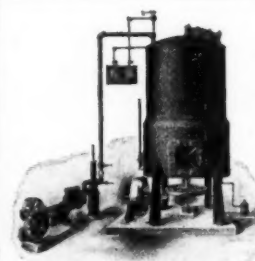
The Ideal Tank Water Evaporator

Built entirely of cast iron. All steam inlet and outlet connections are on the outside and accessible at all times. The most economical evaporator in the world. Guaranteed for a period of FIVE YEARS WITHOUT THE SPENDING OF ONE CENT FOR REPAIRS.

Write for particulars and we will give you reasons why the Ideal all cast iron evaporator is the best and most durable in the world.

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Raw Material
Rendered and
Dried in One
Machine.

Economical in
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Absolutely
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Construction.

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PACKERS who buy our **SPECIAL HAM PAPER** for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the **GREATEST VALUE** the market offers.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SAVING FATS FROM CATCH BASIN.

Some time ago The National Provisioner received the following inquiry from a subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us some information concerning the best method of recovering greases and fats from the catch basin?

Descriptions of catch basins have been published in the columns of The National Provisioner, and methods of recovering fats and greases thereby discussed from time to time. The suggestion was made that there might be something more to it than merely a form of catch basin which would give the best

catch basin with Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser they have the following to say:

"There are definite reasons why Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser is extremely helpful to any packer or meat dealer who desires to save his valuable waste greases. Although Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser has the general appearance of other alkalis which are used occasionally by meat dealers, yet it has an entirely different action on organic fats and greases.

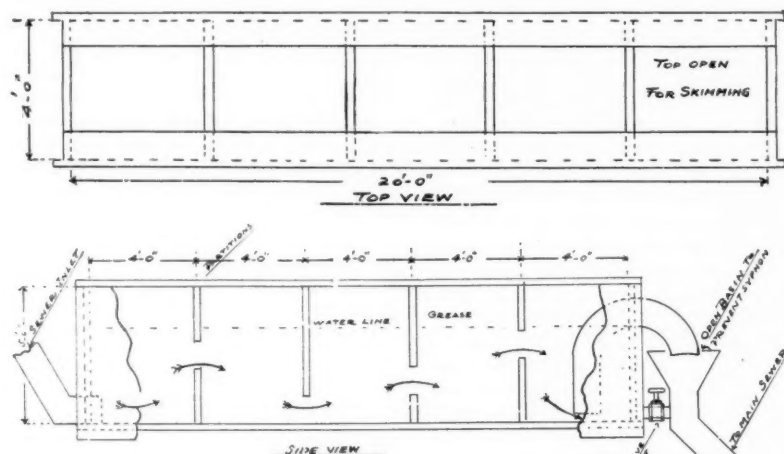
"The caustic properties of those alkalis saponify the fats, and therefore a chemical change takes place. On the other hand, Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser has only a physical action on fats, the tendency being merely to divide the particles of fat, and as the particles retain their usual com-

are carried off in the waste water which passes through the catch basin.

"On the tables, floors, boxes and carriers Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser can be used to best advantage by direct application. A thorough scrubbing with a broom or brush, followed by plenty of rinse water, completely removes the greases and leaves everything sanitary and sweet smelling.

"In some instances packers have saved as high as one-third more grease, this increase being due to the removal of more grease from the surfaces cleaned, and to the non-saponifying action which the Wyandotte has on the grease passing into the basin. This saving is the maximum, as no other cleaning agent is known which has equally efficient cleansing powers, and is at the same time free from caustic, acid or other detrimental properties."

The illustrations herewith show the style of catch basin as constructed in many packinghouses. It is economical in construction and makes the recovery of grease very easy.



STYLE OF PACKINGHOUSE CATCH BASIN RECOMMENDED.

results; that other aids to making an economical recovery of greases might be found. The National Provisioner asked the J. B. Ford Company, of Wyandotte, Mich., who manufacture cleansing materials and are specialists in that line, to investigate this question from the standpoint suggested.

The J. B. Ford Company are manufacturers of several cleaning agents, each adapted to do a certain class of cleaning. One of their cleaners, Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser, is known widely among meat dealers, slaughterers and packers for its splendid results when used for general cleaning purposes. In regard to the results of their tests in recovering greases, fats, etc., from the

position they naturally rise to the surface of the water in the catch basin.

"Saponified fats sink or stay suspended in the water and are thus lost. This being true, more of the valuable waste greases are recovered, merely because Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser does not saponify or change the nature of the fat.

"It follows naturally that a more perfect rendering is possible. The grease is cleaner and is unsaponified. There is no purging or foaming in the rendering tank, and the finished product need not be washed and cleaned.

"Another point packers consider valuable is the superior cleansing ingredients in Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser. More of the fats and bits of grease are removed from the floors and tables. The loosening properties easily free the fats, and they

SCIENTIFIC OIL MILL MACHINERY.

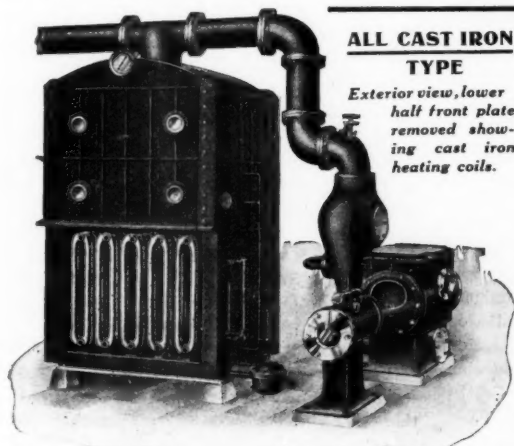
One of the handsomest and most effective trade catalogues gotten out in some time is that for 1912, issued by the Bauer Bros. Company, of Springfield, O., makers of Scientific cottonseed oil mill machinery. It is a work of art typographically and doubly valuable because of the speaking character of its illustrations. The complete line of the Bauer Bros. Company is shown in large, clear half-tone cuts, accompanied by complete descriptions and specifications, and a man could come pretty near setting up and operating a mill with the aid of this book alone.

PERRIN PLANS TORONTO ABATTOIR.

The officials in charge of the location and erection of a public abattoir for the city of Toronto, Canada, have engaged Wm. R. Perrin, of Chicago, the well-known packinghouse engineer, to advise them in drawing up the plans for the erection and equipment of this plant.

TILE FIXTURES IN HIS MARKET.

John Nusbaumer, of No. 32 Chalfont street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is remodeling his market and has purchased tile fixtures to the amount of \$1,500. The Pittsburgh Butchers' & Packers' Supply Company received the contract.



ALL CAST IRON TYPE

Exterior view, lower half front plate removed showing cast iron heating coils.

"Making Money Every Day It Operates"

is the best recommendation our customers can give to recent installations of

"Brecht's Standard Evaporator"

Transforming what has always been to them an absolute loss into a salable commodity, with a ready market the year around, by the aid of a machine with a low maintenance and operating expense, and high efficiency.

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SAN FRANCISCO
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BUENOS AYRES

Twelfth and Cass Ave.
DENVER
14th and Wazee Streets

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Schulenburg, Tex.—Schulenburg Light & Ice Company has been incorporated by Gus Rusek and others, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Mississippi Valley Cold Storage Warehouse Company has been incorporated by George W. Stewart of Chicago, Ill.; Wm. R. Humphreys and Frank C. Patten, of St. Louis, Mo., with \$500,000 capital stock.

New Orleans, La.—The Crescent City Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by Roland G. Hopkins, president; John S. Bartlett, vice-president; James A. Bailey, Jr., treasurer, and Rudolph S. Hecht, secretary.

ICE NOTES.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Dairy Company are installing cold storage plant.

Greensboro, Ala.—An ice factory, which is now being constructed, will be operated by S. A. Daniel.

Dallas, Tex.—Sulzberger & Sons Company will build refrigerator plant at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

Wilmington, N. C.—Contract has been awarded to build a cold storage plant for the Independent Ice Company.

Sunbury, Pa.—Brewery owned by J. N. Moeschlin & Company was partly destroyed by fire. The loss was \$42,000.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Contract has been awarded to erect a cold storage plant for Desel-Boettcher Produce Company.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Municipal Fish Company have decided to build a cold storage house capable of holding 60,000 pounds of fish.

Gosling, Fla.—The Florida Freezer & Fertilizer Company will establish an ice plant near Stuart, Fla., with a daily capacity of 30 tons, and a cold storage plant with a capacity of 150,000 barrels.

North Augusta, S. C.—An ice plant will be

established by the Mutual Ice & Coal Company, organized with Charles Warren Davis, president; John F. Holmes, vice-president, and W. R. Dawson, secretary-treasurer.

Lake Hopatecong, N. J.—A spark from a drill engine is supposed to have started the fire which destroyed the ice houses of the Mountain Ice Company. The loss was about \$40,000, there being \$20,000 worth of ice in the buildings.

New Orleans, La.—George Mule, representing local capitalists, has purchased the entire plant of the Cosmopolitan Ice Company for \$61,200. They are contemplating organizing a company capitalized at \$150,000 to acquire and operate plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—George W. Stewart, of Chicago, Ill., Wm. R. Humphreys and Frank C. Patten, of St. Louis, Mo., have purchased building formerly occupied by Belcher Sugar Refinery. They will reconstruct it and equip as cold storage plant and warehouse, at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

CHICAGO COLD STORAGE ORDINANCE.

A drastic ordinance governing cold storage warehouses and products taken from them was approved this week by the Chicago city council committee on judiciary.

Its unanimous indorsement by the committee marked the end of four years of debate on the subject, and the end came quickly. Without argument the committee recommended for passage a measure containing practically all the so-called "reform" provisions urged during this period. In brief they are as follows:

All articles entering cold storage must be marked plainly with date of entrance.

No articles can remain in storage longer than ten months, except butter products, which may remain twelve months.

Health department must inspect all warehouses at least every three months.

Reports showing quantities of food stuffs in storage on January 1, May 1 and September 1 must be made by each warehouse.

No transfer of articles from one warehouse to another to evade ordinance will be permitted.

No articles may be returned to storage after they have been taken out for purpose of sale.

All cold storage products offered for sale must be marked to show they have been in cold storage, and date of entrance and release must be plainly indicated.

The only "articles of food for man or animal" exempt from these restrictions are nuts, fruits, cheese and vegetables. The law is regarded as one of the most stringent on this subject drafted by any city council in the country.

SLAUGHTERS AT MANCHURIAN PORT.

According to a report of Consul Pontius at Dalny, Manchuria, the number of cattle slaughtered during the year ended March 31, 1912, in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Darien (Dalny) Civil Administration totaled 17,829, and the fees for slaughtering amounted to \$10,225, as follows: Cattle, \$1.75 per head; calves, \$1.25; horses, \$0.65; pigs, \$0.40; sheep and goats, \$0.30.

AN EXPERIENCE IN REFRIGERATION.

Charles K. Rogers in "Ice."

(Concluded from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following story of the mismanagement of the refrigeration equipment of a meat packing plant should prove of interest to packers who have had trouble with their refrigeration, and have been too apt to blame the machinery because they could not keep down the temperature of their coolers.]

On the following Saturday arrangements were made to close down at noon to repack the compressor rod. About 10 a. m. the chief said, "Mr. Rogers, I will be away this afternoon, and you look after things for me." The master mechanic also said he would be away on business until 5 p. m. At 1 o'clock the compressor was slowed down. After closing the suction valve and running the machine several revolutions it was stopped, the discharge valve being closed tight. Having all ready, a 1/2-inch pipe was run outside for the purpose of blowing out what ammonia gas remained in the cylinder. It kept blowing, so I concluded that the suction valve was leaking to such an extent that it would be impossible to re-pack without losing a lot of ammonia, to say nothing about sore eyes and snuffly noses. I noticed that the two operating engineers were looking more cheerful, but a leaking main suction valve is no trouble at all.

After disconnecting all the coils on the suction side, as well as the main valve to the plate tank, and tightening all stuffing-box and receiver glands, it only remained to open the main discharge and suction valves and start the machine slowly, to get a vacuum. Stopping the compressor, we closed the discharge and opened the 1/2-inch vent to out doors, finding all tight. The main suction valve bonnet was taken off, and the valve reground with flour of emery; at the same time the rod was repacked, and the bleeder-pipe taken off. Leaving the bleeder valve open, the compressor was started slowly discharging until a vacuum was reached. The bleeder was then closed and the machine stopped. Coil valves were then opened as well as the main discharge and suction valves. The machine started running again, the whole operation having taken not more than 2 1/4 hours.

I am aware that some engineers do not always pump out the suction line after an operation of this kind, but simply open the valves and go ahead. Some neglect to close off the coils and wonder why in pumping out they get such a rising head pressure on the condensers, when the air in these lines, finding its way into the coils, causes the confusion.

Lazy Employees Caused the Trouble.

We were no more than running when I was called to the office and asked to take charge of the plant, allowing the former chief to remain until such time as I considered it advisable to instruct the personnel of the force and place the plant in good running order. This was a first-class plant, and all we needed to bring it up to an efficient working condition was the establishment of mutual good will.

It was here the trouble began. I noticed several mornings on coming to the plant that there had been a loss of refrigerating efficiency during the night, and, looking at the

ICE HANDLING

MACHINERY

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Natural and
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ICE

ICE TOOLS

OF THE

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BALTIMORE, Joseph S. Wernig Transfer Co.
BIRMINGHAM, Rounds Transfer & Warehouse Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Keystone Transfer Co.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse, The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Boellinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER, Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO, El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alford & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

receiver gauges, I saw the receivers were empty and that warm gas was going direct to the coils. Some of the rooms had no frost at all. Partly closing the main expansion valve, I soon had the receivers full, and after some regulation were all right.

The night engineers said the fireman locked himself in the boiler house and let the steam go down, and that it had been his usual practice to do so. A recording steam gauge was installed, and there was no more low steam pressure. However, we were no better off than before, for there was something wrong in the results from night operation as compared with daytime.

Coming into the plant at 2:30 in the morning I found the machine throttled down so as to run very slowly and the engineer lying on a bench asleep. This matter should have been settled by discharging the entire force, but the company advised a reprimand, because they were old employees, and it was difficult to secure suitable men in that locality.

For a while matters went on fairly well, but I began to notice that some of the officers were making a practice of closing off and putting on expansion feed at their pleasure, and that the engineers were doing the same thing. Upon pointing out the danger of this policy, I was told that the machines were made to run at 72 r. p. m., and that if I would run at that speed they would have all the refrigeration they needed, in a way that anyone could look after it. I speeded up to 72 revolutions, and gave them permission to go on in their own way.

Thought They Knew It All.

Before morning I was called out, and found the frost off. The charge was nearly all in the cellars and the tank room and suctions nearly all closed off. The beef room had gone up in temperature from 33½ to 38 degs. It was then that one of the officers said that the compressor was not large enough; that he had always known it, and that they intended to order another 20 x 42. He also remarked that he knew as much about refrigeration as anybody else, and that he would not stand for any outsider coming in to show them how to run the plant.

His remarks did not bother me, for my course was satisfactory to the government meat inspector, who stated that the results from my work were better than ever before. The company asked Washington for the inspector's removal, which request was denied upon investigation.

We were at the time building another cold storage cellar, and I was satisfied, after much calculation, that the 20 x 42 and the 12 x 24 together would be more than ample for the increase. I was told that the compressors would not run together, as they had tried it, regardless of the fact that the capacity of the main discharge line was greater than the combined discharge of the two compressors. However, the cellar was finished: 15 drums of the ammonia previously withdrawn charged in. Both compressors started running at 50 r. p. m. The result was such that we began storing perishable goods in that cellar in a few hours.

I now gave my attention to the condensers. I found a leak in every stack and several in some. In some cases rubber and iron clamps had been bolted over small holes, while some of the holes were stopped with brass plugs, one pipe having a 2-inch brass plug in it. A 2-inch brass plug tapped in a 2-inch pipe does certainly leak some, and the strain to which these condensers had been at times subjected had caused the joints to leak badly where the lead had been partly melted out. They were using a highly impregnated artesian well water in conjunction with a river water from the coal washings of the mines. These condensers were also grounded with a telephone wire, and it kept a man busy to keep them clean.

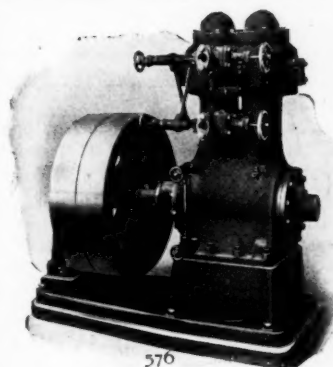
I have often wondered whether the chemical works operated overtime, to fill orders for ammonia this company had been purchasing yearly. However, I was aware that they were not paying dividends at the time. These condensers were taken apart on week ends, resoldered, new pipes put in and each stack arranged so that any of them could be cut in or out at any time.

After putting the condensers in first-class condition, I gave my attention to the cooling compartments. The air was passed downward over the coils to the beef rooms. It had been the rule when these coils became heavy with ice to shut this compartment and with a force of several men, spend two or three days chopping it off and shoveling out the ice and snow.

In the meantime, the other four compartment were in bad condition, with the result that the temperature in the beef rooms was not maintained. I remedied this by arranging a way to thaw the ice with hot gas. This change did in hours what formerly had taken days and also saved the time of four men.

As there were now no complaints or trouble; the plate plant was turning out 16 tons of clear plate ice daily, and the compressors running at normal speed, I concluded I was through with the job.

SEE PAGE 46 FOR BARGAINS.



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comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

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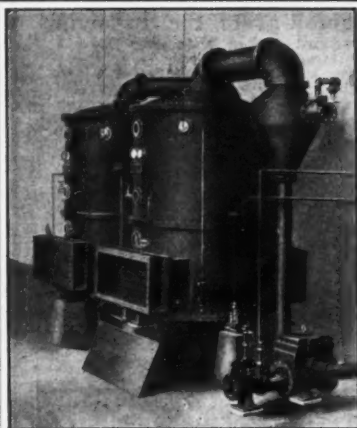
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SWEDEN'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The year 1911 is said to have been one of the most favorable in the history of Swedish commerce, reports Consul General Ernest L. Harris, from Stockholm. The volume of foreign trade has steadily grown, exports showing a greater increase generally speaking than imports.

Sweden is a great butter-producing country. In 1911 the exports were 22,174 tons, valued at \$12,068,763, as against 21,750 tons, valued at \$11,832,737, in 1910. Probably the butter exports would have been even larger if the exceptionally dry season of 1911 had not been instrumental in reducing the milk supply. Sweden also exports fresh meat and living cattle, Germany being the best customer in this respect. In 1911, 46,960 head of cattle were exported, as compared with 33,430 in 1910.

The value of the total exports of all agricultural products in 1911 was \$24,266,000, as against \$18,666,000 in 1910, an increase of \$5,600,000. Pork is one product that shows a marked increase; in 1910 the amount exported was 3,000 tons, valued at \$901,549, while 6,788 tons, valued at \$1,889,899, were exported in 1911.

Sweden is also an egg-producing country, as is evidenced by the fact that no less than 48,000,000 eggs were exported in 1911, as against 41,700,000 in 1910.

Natural lard imports increased about 27 per cent. over 1910, the United States furnishing about four-fifths of this article. Imports for the whole Kingdom in recent years have been as follows: 1907, 2,471 tons; 1908, 2,215 tons; 1909, 1,635 tons; 1910, 759 tons; 1911, 980 tons. It is used in the manufacture of artificial butter.

Imports of tallow, also used in the manufacture of margarine, increased 50 per cent. at Malmo and 12½ per cent. at Gottenborg, the former importing 20 per cent. of the country's total and Gottenborg 60 per cent. The United States furnished one-fourth of the total.

It is interesting to note that butter, both natural and artificial, is imported as well as exported. The bulk of the import of

natural butter is at Stockholm and in the north, but all of the artificial butter enters in the consular district of Gottenborg, Malmo entering 70 per cent. of it.

The results for the Kingdom show a marked increase over 1910 in the import of cattle feed as a whole, reports Consul Fuller from Gottenborg. Oil cake of all kinds increased by 14,900 tons. This includes soya-bean cakes, peanut-oil cakes, cottonseed-oil cakes, sunflower, rape and linseed oil cakes. Malmo and Helsingborg together bring in five-sixths of the country's total purchases of cottonseed cakes, imports of which have been decreasing for several years. From 13,000 tons in 1907 they decreased to 3,000 in 1910, the value going down from \$340,092 to \$100,000 in the same period.

Unfortunately no figures in detail are available for 1911 to show what the import came to in that year, as cottonseed cakes are not separated from other oil cakes in the figures so far published. The decrease in the import of this article has been due to deterioration in the quality of offerings and the competition of soya-bean cake. Lately, however, better qualities of cottonseed oil cake have been offered, at prices that will compete with the bean cake, and large orders are understood to have been placed for 1912.

The Swedish import of peanut-oil cake runs from 50,000 to 70,000 tons per annum, with a value of \$1,867,000 to \$2,412,000, and comes almost entirely from France. The next largest of the items classified as oil cake is that of sunflower-seed cake, running from 33,000 to 35,000 tons a year, with a value of \$1,072,000 to \$1,206,000. About one-half of this comes from European Russia, one-fifth from Denmark and one-fifth from Germany. Rapeseed cake aggregates 11,000 to 16,000 tons annually, valued at \$375,200 to \$482,400, and most of it comes from Germany and France. Linseed cake, of which the main supply comes from European Russia and Germany, totals 9,000 to 17,000 tons, with a value of \$335,000 to \$536,000.

Negotiations between the Danish and Swedish co-operative associations and mer-

chants, and German, English and French purveyors, looking toward a better regulation of the trade in cattle feed, the standardization of contracts, and other features, were concluded in Copenhagen in the fall of 1911. The English exporters of soya-bean cakes, the French exporters of peanut, or arachide cakes, the German Association of Baltic Grain Exporters, and the Swedish and Danish importers were all represented. A new type of uniform delivery contract was agreed upon, as well as various rules to be observed relative to brokers' c. i. f. certificates and other matters connected with the business.

All oils showed an increase at Gottenborg but a decrease at Malmo. Over half of the cottonseed oil import enters at Gottenborg and 10 per cent. at Malmo. The total annual value for the Kingdom is about \$300,000. About half is from the United States, one-fifth from Great Britain, and one-tenth from the Netherlands. Of the import of peanut oil, valued at \$225,000 annually, 70 per cent. is entered in the Gottenborg consular district, 40 per cent. coming in at Gottenborg and 30 per cent. at Malmo. Most of it comes from the Netherlands. Of the import of coconut oil, valued at \$2,000,000 annually, 80 per cent. is brought into this consular district, about equally divided between Gottenborg and Malmo. Denmark, Germany and France furnish most of it.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 25, 1912.—The very heavy business last week in oleo oil at low prices have pretty well cleaned up the accumulations in this country, and packers now expect to get a little more money for the finest extra grades. The production of the lower grades is very light, and that will probably continue so during the summer season. Cattle arrivals remain as small as ever, and there is no prospect that there should be a change in that. The neutral lard market has shown this week more life, in view of the daily reduced arrivals of hogs, which are now considerably below what they were this time last year. There is no business whatever with Europe in old crop shipments of butter oil, but Europe is commencing to ask for prices on new crop shipments.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Limited Price Changes—Speculative Interest Narrow—Hog Movement Moderate—Hog Prices Firm—Stocks Large—Distribution Slow—Conditions Make for Waiting Market—Hog Situation Unchanged.

The movement of values in lard and ribs continues extremely small. Prices have varied only in a very limited way for weeks past. Pork has shown a greater range of values but has exhibited a reactionary power which has tended to discourage confidence of sellers. The persistent steadiness of the contract market in lard and ribs is credited by many to the determination of the large holders of cash property at Chicago to maintain values until the movement of hogs demonstrates that there will be a limited supply in the late summer and early fall and therefore create a condition which will distribute the accumulated stocks. The prompt recoveries in pork are also construed as reflecting the same condition and indicate a control of that market.

There are two conditions which are still working in direct opposition one to the other. The bearish influence is the large stocks which have accumulated at the West and the fact that with a more moderate movement of hogs than last year the stocks do not move into distribution. A bullish influence is the rather moderate movement of hogs and the persistent firmness of the live hog market which naturally gives encouragement to the bull interests to look for a decrease in the movement and, therefore, a condition which will make for a distribution of supplies.

In the last two months the market for lard has scarcely changed. Prices, if anything, are slightly lower than in mid-May. The price of ribs is just about the same as in mid-May while the price of pork has declined nearly \$2 a bbl. The holders of the big stocks of product at the West have paid interest, insurance and carrying charges on the stocks in store and have not succeeded

in reducing the supply. In fact, there has been an increase during the period, while the prices have declined as stated about \$2 a bbl. on pork and from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ c. on ribs and lard. The condition has developed where trade interests admit a willingness on the part of holders to make concessions in price on old stock, holding to firm market prices on fresh cured meats. This naturally creates a condition of relative firmness on fresh goods but a condition where the older qualities can be bought at concessions.

The result of the market operations has not been a successful one as far as the accumulated stocks of product are concerned, but it has been successful in that prices have been maintained on fresh cuts and fresh cured products and the price of hogs has been very firm, slowly improving recently on the decreasing movement. The price of hogs is now the highest it has been for some time and the average is about $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. a lb. or about 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. a lb. over last year. This is reflected in the price of product. Lard is 2c. a lb. over last year, ribs about 2c. a lb., while pork is only about 1c. a lb. over a year ago.

The question of the supply of hogs to come to market next month and during the early fall will be, it is admitted, the crucial point in the market situation. If there should be a further falling off in the merchandising of hogs it might be readily reflected in the advance in values. Whether any falling off in the movement would really mean a decrease in the supplies of the country would be somewhat of a problem, as the high price for hogs and the prospects of steadily declining prices for feed stuffs might result in farmers feeding and holding the hogs back for heavier weights in order to get advantage of the high price for hogs. On the present values of old corn of the contract variety there is not a great deal of apparent profit in hog feeding, but the relatively low price for new corn and for the lower grade of corn as well as the low prices for other feeding stuffs would mean a very high percentage of profit in feeding operations if hog prices were maintained during the fall. According to the new crop quotations there would be every inducement for a holding back of hogs in order to put on weight and merchandise the feed stuff in the shape of livestock.

The development of the feed stuffs crops is still very encouraging. There is now an

accepted certainty of nearly a record crop of oats, a record crop of barley, a big hay crop, and conditions are very encouraging for a big crop of corn. There is no complaint anywhere of lack of moisture excepting in portions of the Southwest. Business conditions are somewhat mixed but with the realization of good crops there is the foundation for a good business and the clearing of the political situation in the fall should make for good business conditions in the winter and, therefore, an active demand for meats and fats.

BEEF.—The market continues very firm. Supplies are still very limited and the available amounts of first beef for curing are limited. Quoted: Family, \$18@18.50; mess, \$15@15.50; packet, \$17@17.50; extra India mess, \$29@29.50.

PORK.—The tone of the market has hardened a little the past few days on the firmer Western markets and a general advance in hogs. Demand is slow. Mess is quoted at \$19.75@20.25; clear, \$19.25@20.75; family, \$20@21.

LARD.—The market has shown some improvement with light trade. The better Western hog markets, smaller receipts and firmer contract markets have brought a better tone into the spot situation. City steam, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Middle West, \$10.50@10.60; Western, \$10.80; refined Continent, \$11; South American, \$11.70; Brazil, kegs, \$12.70; compound lard, $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

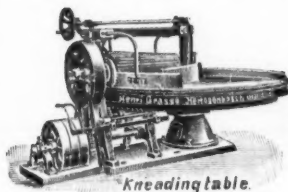
SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 24, 1912:

BACON.—Alexandria, Egypt, 1,276 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 31,821 lbs.; Ancona, Italy, 3,500 lbs.; Antiqua, W. I., 795 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 121,250 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 2,525 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,408 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 299,616 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 13,070 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 22,400 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,328 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 17,907 lbs.; Havre, France, 6,500 lbs.; Hull, England, 205,519 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 654,358 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 19,943 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 40,695 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 10,319 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 6,499 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 39,830 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 782 lbs.; Stockton, England, 3,202 lbs.

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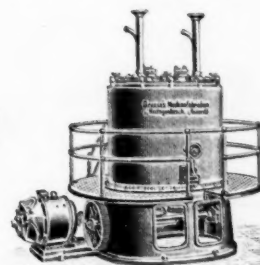
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Sunderland, England, 14,682 lbs.; Tanger, Morocco, 3,084 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 3,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 129,725 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,200 lbs.

HAMS.—Antilla, W. I., 2,405 lbs.; Antiqua, W. I., 795 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 182,880 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 7,176 lbs.; Bilbao, Spain, 620 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 2,079 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,031 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 2,478 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,795 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 215,285 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 8,808 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,029 lbs.; Hull, England, 239,707 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 572 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 620,056 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 6,206 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 15,611 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,875 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 782 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 8,749 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 6,060 lbs.; Southampton, England, 89,624 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 6,216 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 10,211 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 2,800 lbs.; Acapulco, Salvador, 40,567 lbs.; Amapola, Honduras, 3,000 lbs.; Antiqua, W. I., 6,344 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 184,094 lbs.; Auckland, N. Z., 9,872 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 11,000 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 10,680 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 6,458 lbs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 2,120 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 3,000 lbs.; Calabar, 4,866 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 16,980 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 8,300 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 9,000 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 11,000 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 15,400 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 32,003 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 10,871 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 638,838 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,598 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 38,808 lbs.; Havre, France, 39,857 lbs.; Hull, England, 326,245 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 14,553 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,736 lbs.; Las Palmas, 3,000 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 14,751 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 366,519 lbs.; London, England, 8,400 lbs.; Manchester, England, 135,611 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 32,903 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,600 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 27,913 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 9,250 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 2,800 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 1,000 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 162,775 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 3,600 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 16,614 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 83,546 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 866,959 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 6,157 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 12,497 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 39,726 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 1,386 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 19,100 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 4,200 lbs.; Stettin, Germany,

312,836 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 42,797 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 2,434 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 32,614 lbs.; W. Hartlepool, England, 169,234 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Hamburg, Germany, 30 bbls.; Para, Brazil, 200 gals.

PORK.—Antiqua, W. I., 71 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 45 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 35 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6 bbls.; Iquique, Chile, 20 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 59 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 35 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 23 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 279 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 25 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 465 bbls., 35 tes.; Sanchez, San Dom., 35 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 79 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 6 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 65 pa.; Cristobal, Panama, 67 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 125 bxs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 130 bxs.; Havre, France, 130 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 456 cs.; Messina, Sicily, 100 bxs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 13 pa.; St. Johns, N. F., 5 pa.; Sanchez, San Dom., 149 pa.; Trinidad, Island of, 11 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 24, 1912:

BEEF.—Antiqua, W. I., 31 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 198 bbls.; Barcelona, Spain, 75 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Calabar, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 45 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 133 bbls.; Gijon, Spain, 20 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 134 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7 bbls., 4 tes.; Iquique, Chile, 35 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 28 tes., 122½ bbls.; Liverpool, England, 35 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 13 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 57 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 212 bbls.; Sanchez, San Dom., 6 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 5 tes., 34 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 7 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 30 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 55 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 85 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 388 tes.; Liverpool, England, 60 tes.; Piræus, Greece, 40 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,219 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 50 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 25 tes.

OLEO OIL.—From Baltimore, Md., to Rotterdam, Holland, 1,210 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antiqua, W. I., 13,450 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,807 lbs.; Hamil-

ton, Bermuda, 3,090 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,750 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,750 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,100 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 3,475 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 2,992 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 5,345 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 10,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Cartagena, Colombia, 25,531 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,065 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 137,402 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 11,122 lbs.; Southampton, England, 3,670 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls. TONGUES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 13 bbls.; Hull, England, 422 pa.; Liverpool, England, 149 pa.; Newcastle, England, 526 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Amsterdam, Holland, 150 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 33 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 50 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,329 cs.; Havre, France, 102 cs.; Hull, England, 320 cs.; Iquique, Chile, 8 cs.; Newcastle, England, 1,296 cs.; Para, Brazil, 80 cs.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 25 pa.; Southampton, England, 300 cs.; Trinidad, Island of, 75 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 209 cs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 20, 1912, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '11, to July 20, 1912.
	Week ending July 20, 1912.	Week ending July 22, 1911.	
United Kingdom..	164	269	16,732
Continent	247	190	11,556
So. & Cen. Am.	138	451	13,354
West Indies	376	1,102	39,880
Br. No. Am. Col.	280	798	15,554
Other countries	27	.....	490
Total	1,212	2,830	97,550

MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '11, to July 20, 1912.
Week ending July 20, 1912.	Week ending July 22, 1911.	
United Kingdom..	4,273,900	6,304,500
Continent	651,250	1,001,950
So. & Cen. Am.	58,975	187,375
West Indies	191,675	322,600
Br. No. Am. Col.	8,400	3,150
Other countries	8,000	.....
Total	5,192,200	7,799,575

LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '11, to July 20, 1912.
Week ending July 20, 1912.	Week ending July 22, 1911.	
United Kingdom..	2,550,800	3,939,050
Continent	2,919,450	3,354,650
So. & Cen. Am.	566,200	602,400
West Indies	604,500	947,900
Br. No. Am. Col.	11,240	44,300
Other countries	17,300	.....
Total	6,669,400	8,888,300

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	917	2,513,625	3,233,550
Boston	105	610,575	316,940
Philadelphia	190	68,000	1,460,000
New Orleans	90	262,600	455,000
Montreal .....	.....	1,882,000	923,000
Mobile .....	.....	92,000	281,000
Total week	1,212	5,192,200	6,669,400
Previous week	2,515	10,096,625	9,122,250
Two weeks ago	882	4,965,800	5,854,330
Cor. week last y'r	2,830	7,799,575	8,888,300

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '11, to July 20, '12.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	19,571,200	18,037,400	1,533,800
Meats, lbs.	293,293,067	265,415,523	27,877,544
Lard, lbs.	450,884,750	422,259,232	28,625,518

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/8	20/	@26c.
Oil Cake	11/3	15c.	@19c.
Bacon	17/6	20/	@26c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	20/	@26c.
Cheese	25/	25/	@45c.
Canned meats	17/6	20/	@26c.
Butter	30/	30/	@45c.
Tallow	17/6	20/	@26c.
Pork, per barrel	17/6	20/	@26c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, July 18, 1912, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Tallow		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil	Butter.	Hams.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Lusitania, Liverpool.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	572	1000
Celtic, Liverpool.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1942	56	146	59	778	4603	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429	.....	.....	.....	25	1125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Francisco, Hull.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	75	5	1237	4574	.....	.....	.....
California, Glasgow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	15	134	100	70	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thespis, Manchester.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	525	.....	.....	.....
President Lincoln, Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	650	3850	.....	.....	.....
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam.....	6883	130	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	25	.....	270	500	.....	.....	.....
Kursk, Rotterdam.....	1364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volturno, Rotterdam.....	2436	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapland, Antwerp.....	3500	.....	.....	.....	535	.....	11	250	249	1640	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Washington, Bremen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hellig Olav, Baltic.....	.....	870	.....	.....	25	.....	25	25	285	1125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buenos Ayres, Spanish Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina, Mediterranean.....	.....	2492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Macedonia, Mediterranean.....	.....	685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italia, Mediterranean.....	.....	300	.....	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Carpathia, Mediterranean.....	25	185
Total	14183	4502	5029	260	491	439	4606	19617

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—It seems to be the general impression in tallow circles that only unimportant price changes need be expected in the immediate future. It is realized that changes in all markets appear rather suddenly, but decided activity and consequent larger fluctuations are not thought to be imminent. At all events, the dealings this last week are still along conservative lines. The undertone was perhaps as steady as recently with some claiming that where there was slight pressure to sell goods there was more disposition to consider the bids, while on the other hand, when there was a little urgency noted in the demand, asking prices were paid.

The aggregate volume of trade was not large enough to deserve specializing. A little edible tallow was sold to supply current needs and some of the lower grades were also disposed of. It is maintained that supplies in first hands are light, which causes the underlying steadiness, but from other sources intimations come that there is considerable manufactured stock on hand, with difficulty experienced in its distribution.

Foreign conditions are not exerting much influence either way. Another week has passed without a London auction sale and the export business in tallow is trivial. Some of the fair grade greases have been sold but evidently the labor conditions abroad are still adverse to important business. Stocks in England, due to this unrest, are stated to be moderate and will probably be liberated when labor demands are satisfied, but even then there is no certainty that America will receive a great deal of the business from consumers abroad. Prime city tallow was quoted at 6½¢; city special, 6¾¢. in hhds., and country as to quality, 6½¢@6¾¢. nom. in tcs.

STEARINE.—The volume of business is small. There has been no change in quotations, and while the absence of demand has led to confidence in some ranks that prices would be lowered, holders steadfastly maintain that on the first indications of a revival in the inquiry strength will develop. Oleo-stearine is nominally quoted at about 12¢.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASE.—The market continues slow with prices held about steady. Sales are in small lots with demand very quiet. Quotations: Yellow, 5¼¢@5¾¢; bone, 5¾¢@6¢; house, 5½¢@5¾¢; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market shows limited interest with very narrow price change. Yellow, 6¢@6¼¢, and white, 6¼¢@6¾¢.

OLEO OIL.—On the break in values the offerings were about all taken up, resulting in sales of nearly 10,000 tierces at 67 florins. This has brought a better tone and packers have generally advanced prices to 70@71 florins. Stocks unsold are reported small and with the limited movement of cattle and not good yields of fats the tone of the market is firm. Choice is quoted at 12¾¢; New York, medium, 9½¢@9¾¢; Rotterdam, 69@70 florins.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is firmer both on the spot and in Europe. Offerings from the East are limited owing to the monsoons, and oil is being held more firmly for shipment. Quotations: Cochin, 9¾¢@10¢; shipment, 9¾¢; Ceylon, 8¾¢; shipment, 8½¢.

PALM OIL.—Trade is not large but prices are steady. Buying continues conservative and in small lots. Quoted: Prime red spot, 6¾¢@6½¢; do. to arrive, 6¾¢; Lagos, spot, 6¾¢@6¾¢; to arrive, 6½¢; palm kernel, 8¼¢@8¾¢; shipment, 8½¢.

CORN OIL.—Prices show but little change but demand is slow, affected by an easier tone in linseed oil. Prices are quoted at \$5.90@5.95 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices are quoted unchanged but the tone is easier owing to a softening in paint oils and rather slow demand. Spot is quoted at 6½¢@6¾¢, while shipment oil is 6¾¢@6½¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are steady with sales continuing in very small lots. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 96¢; 30 do., 85¢@86¢; 40 do., water white, 75¢@80¢; prime, 64¢; low grade on yellow, 61¢@62¢.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 24, 1912.—Latest market quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75@1.80 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 2¾¢ per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 4½¢ per lb.; tale, 1¼¢@1½¢ per lb.; silice, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85¢ per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50, and in barrels, \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4¢@4½¢ per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90¢@92 per cent., 4¼¢@5¢ per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 6¾¢@7¢ per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7¢ per

lbs.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6¾¢@6½¢ per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 8¾¢@8½¢ per lb.; green olive oil, 75¢ per gal.; yellow olive oil, 80¢ per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¾¢@7¢ per lb.; peanut oil, 60¢@70¢ per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 85¢@3¾¢ per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 9¾¢@10¢ per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6¼¢@7¢ per lb.; corn oil, 5.90¢@6¢ per lb.; soya bean oil, 6½¢@6¾¢ per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6½¢ per lb.; oleo stearine, 12½¢@13¢ per lb.; house grease, 6¢@6¼¢ per lb.; brown grease, 5¼¢@5½¢ per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5½¢@5¾¢ per lb.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 24.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 12¼¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 12¼¢@12½¢. Sweet pickled, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 12¼¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 12¼¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 11¾¢@12¢; 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 11½¢@11¾¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 12¼¢@12½¢.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 16¢@18 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 13½¢@13¾¢; 22¢@24 lbs. ave., 13¢. Sweet pickled, 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 12¾¢; 16¢@18 lbs. ave., 12¾¢@12¾¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 12¾¢@12¾¢; 22¢@24 lbs. ave., 11¾¢@12¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 9½¢. Sweet pickled, 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 9¼¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5¢@6 lbs. ave., 9¾¢@9½¢; 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 9¢@9½¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 8¾¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 8¾¢. Sweet pickled, 5¢@6 lbs. ave., 9¾¢; 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 9¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 8¾¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 8¾¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 13¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 12¼¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 11¾¢. Sweet pickled, 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 12¾¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 12¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 11¼¢@11½¢.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 26.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.8455@4.8405
Demand sterling	4.8770@4.8775
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	5.23¼@5.22½
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.21¼@5.22½
Commercial, sight	5.18¼@5.18½
Berlin—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	94 7-16@ 94 9-16
Commercial, sight	94 15-16@ 95 1-16
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days....	5.23¼—1-16@ 5.23¼
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days....	40 1-16—1-16@ 40 1-16

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, July 26.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 69½ marks; butter oil, 69¾ marks; summer yellow, 63¾ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, July 26.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 40½ florins; choice summer white, 40¼ florins, and butter oil, 37¾ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, July 26.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 78¾ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, July 26.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 81½ francs; prime winter yellow, 86 francs; choice summer white oil, 85½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 26.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 31½s.; summer yellow, 31¼s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 25.—Crude cottonseed oil dull at 39c. for old crop. Basis prime meal in fair demand at \$25, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$6, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 25.—Cottonseed oil market dull; basis prime crude, nominally 40c. Prime 8 per cent. meal \$27.50@28. Hulls steady at \$6.75, loose.

VIEWS ON COTTONSEED OIL.

In their market letter this week Wallace & Dessar say:

"The position of the old crop deliveries, which now promise to include the fall months as a result of the dilatory crop growth, presents its usual intricate problem. A substantial premium is quoted for this oil as compared with later options, and unless there are to be only extremely light supplies at the termination of the season, a readjustment would seem inevitable. Conclusive evidence of the extraordinary oil production of the past season was furnished by the Agricultural Department, showing approximately the equivalent of more than 540,000 bbls. refined oil in excess of the previous season.

"However, the export movement for 1911-1912 suggests shipments of 400,000 bbls. over those of a year ago, and with the low prices which prevailed during the latter part of 1911 and the early part of 1912, it is conceded that just as foreigners realized the attractiveness of oil, domestic consumers also purchased heavily. Then again the high

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prices of pure lard, especially when compared with compound, augured well for a liberal consumption of the latter. It would therefore seem that there is an element of risk in antagonizing the price levels of the old crop months, when it is appreciated that there has been drastic liquidation by speculators and that consumers have depleted their stocks because of their apathetic buying for several weeks past.

"Irrespective of the outcome of the August, September and October options, with the far-off months close to the six cent level, a pessimistic attitude is not advised. Last season, with a 16,000,000 bale cotton crop talked of, and the trade awe-stricken as those figures were unprecedented, prices declined to 5¼c., with a subsequent advance to over 7½c. We are ever mindful of the fact that the consumption of cottonseed oil is constantly expanding, that an enormous quantity can be assimilated when prices are not high, and that when ruling around 6c. its level as a competing product to other oils is advantageous rather than detrimental to its consumption.

"There is no such brilliant crop promise as prevailed a year ago. The crop is an average of three weeks late, not even excluding the now promising Southwest, so that frost and insects are serious menaces. Therefore, around 6c., new crop oil should be purchased, and further accumulations made if prices recede, as we believe that there will not be a burdensome oil supply from this growing crop, and that the carry-over of oil from the season now waning will be insignificant."

MORE FEED IS PROMISED.

The country's feed supplies for the coming year promise to be much larger than those provided by the harvests of 1911. According to the July crop report we are promised 270,000,000 bushels more corn, 217,000,000

bushels more oats, and 34,000,000 bushels more barley than last year gave us. This is a gain of 11,848,000 tons of feed grains over last year—if it materializes.

But there are still greater differences that cannot be expressed in figures. The pastures are much better this year than last. The hay crop is estimated at 600 pounds per acre above that of last year. More of the corn crop will be saved because of the wonderful increase in the number of silos built. All of these influences will be felt in the markets for grains and meats.—National Stockman & Farmer.

LOUISIANA COTTON OIL MEETING.

The cottonseed oil men of Louisiana held a meeting last week at Alexandria to confer relative to rates on shipments of cottonseed on Louisiana railroads as proposed by the terminal company of New Orleans. There were about twenty-five mills represented from all points in Louisiana. The meeting was presided over by W. Burgess, of Shreveport. The rate was discussed and all the members decided to go before the Louisiana railroad commission at Baton Rouge and protest against the rate proposed as working a hardship on them.

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STEARINES - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Trade in Futures Quiet—Prices React Somewhat—Consumers Show More Interest—Their Stocks Probably Light—Cotton and Lard Conditions Still Exerting Only Limited Influence.

The last week brought about greater activity on the part of refiners in the local future market for cottonseed oil, but there was a further contraction in speculation, so that not a great deal of significance or interest was attached to the dealings. The list suffered a light reaction, and the fact that usual bullish influences, such as an expansion in the consuming trade, temporary periods of steadiness of the pure lard market and a higher range of cotton values were ignored, led to some distrust in adhering to the bull side of the market.

Sentiment was not sufficiently pronounced so as to give vent to market operations in an active way on either side, but it was evident that most of the trade had not accepted the theory of the market having seen its low prices. Occasionally there was support from the leading refiners, this given to the late old crop months, but the subsequent course of prices strengthened the impression that there was important selling under cover.

A more settled undertone has seemingly led to increased interest on the part of consumers, but their method of procedure in purchasing is not indicative of confidence having fully returned. Reports circulated that foreigners were buying new crop oil, and there was little attempt to deny such

assertions, although it was intimated that the extent of this buying movement had been grossly exaggerated. Apparently domestic consumers found their stocks at a low ebb and this necessitated buying, although in most instances it was averred that consumers would not deviate from their policy of buying from hand to mouth. Obviously, this cannot be construed as altogether bearish, inasmuch as practically the same amount of oil is consumed in the end and in the aggregate the business is fair, while underlying conditions are strengthened by these conservative operations.

Whether or not, however, the premiums on the old crop months are justified will be largely determined by the total consuming inquiry. As usual at this time, there is a great conflict of opinion as to the probable carry over, and in absence of official figures there is no knowledge obtainable, with interests in control of the oil alone aware of actual conditions. Therefore it is a relevant assumption that whatever unsold oil there is on hand has been hedged in some way or other, probably by the resourceful future market, so that if the premiums for the old crop options will be maintained, it would suggest that the carry over will be comparatively unimportant. The common idea is that refiners have sold more or less of the fall options, and unless a larger amount of actual oil can be distributed than at present, there will be fair deliveries in the future market. On the other hand, a revival of inquiry would induce undoing of hedges or buying of contracts by these refiners. The prospects of a late cotton crop will un-

doubtedly enter into the situation and will tend to literally lengthen this present season.

Even to this date there has been no appreciable increment in the volume of crude sales from Texas. A gradual increase in the selling is to be expected, but compared with last year, the business transacted in new crop oil has been almost negligible. It would seem injudicious to place either a bearish or bullish interpretation upon this feature, as there is still time for a moderate amount of oil to reach this market for the latter part of September, not to mention October, while if the cotton crop is large it would mean that there is just that much more crude to be disposed of in a somewhat shorter space of time. The rule operates in both directions, however, and it would seem that while the lateness of the season is partly responsible for the limited Southern offerings, the indisposition to sell is also probably accounted for by the fact that crude prices for the early winter months are at a substantial discount, and the cotton situation is by no means clear as yet.

During the week the advices concerning the development of the cotton crop were variously construed, and it would seem as though the rise in cotton values to new high levels was not a true exponent of the crop development. This advance in cotton quotations was undoubtedly the result of apprehension concerning the coming government report which is expected to show deterioration of from 1 to 3 points during the past month, but the strong spot cotton situation also has had its effect in the enhancement

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of quotations. There has been clear weather over the Central West and East, and as a result the sections which were complaining of excessive moisture wired in many instances that there had been an improvement in the outlook. The Western prospects have not changed much, excepting that many districts of Texas and Oklahoma are still unrelieved from the drought, which is somewhat more serious. As had been anticipated with the progress of the season, menacing the late growth of the plant has been the spread of insects. Practically every State of the belt seems more or less infested, but at this time the actual damage has been trivial. The government report to be issued on August 2 is awaited with interest. Early private reports have suggested deterioration in the plant condition of from 1.5 to 3 per cent, as compared with a month ago.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 20, 1912.—Spot, \$6.20@6.60; July, \$6.45@6.49; August, \$6.56@6.58; September, \$6.67@6.68; October, \$6.68@6.70; November, \$6.34@6.37; December, \$6.32@6.33; January, \$6.31@6.33. Futures closed at 4 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: August, 300, \$6.50@6.46; September, 100, \$6.57; October, 1,600, \$6.69@6.67; November, 2,000, \$6.72@6.69; January, 800, \$6.35@6.33. Total sales, 4,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.35@6.50; off, \$5.75@6.25; reddish off, \$5.55@6.15; winter, \$6.50@7.75; summer, \$6.50@7.75; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Monday, July 22, 1912.—Spot, \$6.58@6.75; July, \$6.55@6.60; August, \$6.60@6.62; September, \$6.65@6.66; October, \$6.65@6.66; November, \$6.32@6.34; December, \$6.29@6.30; January, \$6.28@6.30. Futures closed at 10 advance to 3 decline. Sales were: July, 100, \$6.55; August, 400, \$6.60@6.55; September, 6,100, \$6.65@6.59; October, 2,000, \$6.65@6.61; November, 100, \$6.33; December, 700, \$6.30@6.26. Total sales, 9,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.10; off, \$6@6.30; reddish off, \$5.85@6.15; winter, \$7.25@7.50; summer, \$6.50; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Tuesday, July 23, 1912.—Spot, \$6.50@6.60; July, \$6.50@6.55; August, \$6.50@6.54; September, \$6.60@6.62; October, \$6.61@6.62; November, \$6.29@6.30; December, \$6.24@6.27; January, \$6.24@6.25. Futures closed at 3 to 10 decline. Sales were: Spot, 100, \$6.55; July, 100, \$6.57; August, 600, \$6.60@6.56; September, 3,900, \$6.66@6.63; October, 500, \$6.67@6.62; November, 1,400, \$6.35@6.29; December, 2,000, \$6.28@6.25; January, 100, \$6.28. Total sales, 8,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.10@6.50; off, \$5.75@6.20; reddish off, \$5.50@5.90; winter, \$6@7.75; summer, \$6.90@7.60; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Wednesday, July 24, 1912.—Spot, \$6.50@6.60; July, \$6.40@6.50; August, \$6.47@6.48; September, \$6.54@6.55; October, \$6.55@6.57; November, \$6.25@6.27; December, \$6.22@6.24; January, \$6.20@6.22. Futures closed at 2 to 10 decline. Sales were: August, 209, \$6.49@6.48; September, 4,300, \$6.57@6.50; October, 1,000, \$6.61@6.56; November, 1,200, \$6.27@6.24; December, 2,100, \$6.23@6.19. Total sales, 8,900 bbls. Good off, \$6.20@6.40; off, \$5.90@6.14; reddish off, \$5.50@5.98; winter, \$7.15@7.75; summer, \$6.90@7.50; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Thursday, July 25, 1912.—Spot, \$6.40@6.70; July, \$6.41@6.70; August, \$6.48@6.50; September, \$6.55@6.57; October, \$6.56@6.58; November, \$6.28@6.30; December, \$6.23@6.25; January, \$6.23@6.25. Futures closed 1 to 3 advance. Sales were: August, 200, \$6.49@6.48; September, 2,700, \$6.59@6.54; October, 2,400, \$6.60@6.58; November, 2,000, \$6.30@6.28; December, 400, \$6.24@6.23; January, 700, \$6.25@6.24. Total sales, 8,500 bbls. Good off, \$6@6.48; off, \$5.95@6.20; reddish off, \$5.50@5.95; winter, \$6.50; summer, \$6.50; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GEORGIA CRUSHERS' COMMITTEES.

President F. W. McKee, of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia, has announced the appointment of his committees for 1912-13. According to President McKee the association starts off the new year under most favorable circumstances and the indications are that the association will do its best work during the next twelve months. It has already undertaken a systematic campaign to drive out the cattle tick from the State and is co-operating with the Federal and State officials in this work.

The committee appointments are as follows:

Executive Committee—M. S. Harper, chairman, Atlanta; James P. Callaway, Atlanta; J. L. Benton, Atlanta; C. L. C. Thomas, Madison; S. T. Carter, Macon.

Bureau of Publicity—P. D. McCarley, chairman, Atlanta; R. G. Riley, Albany; E. P. Chivers, Atlanta; H. O. Lovvorn, Carrollton; E. C. Ponder, Rutledge; C. Douthit, Atlanta; S. E. Du Puis, Warrenton.

Legislative—A. O. Blalock, chairman, Fayetteville; J. M. Diffie, Bainbridge; Fielding Wallace, Augusta; Thomas Eggleston, Atlanta; S. A. Corker, Atlanta; Julian Field, Atlanta; A. P. Cain, Atlanta.

Rules—B. L. Bond, chairman; Royston; G. F. Tennille, Savannah; R. S. Patillo, Macon; T. M. Zellers, Grantville; A. M. Dobbs, Athens; W. H. McKenzie, Montezuma; J. L. Moore, Hampton.

Arbitration—E. P. McBurney, chairman; Julian Field, W. M. Hutchinson, P. O. McCarley and W. H. Schroeder, Atlanta.

Appeals and Grievances—R. L. McMath, chairman, Americus; G. W. Riley, Americus; H. C. Brown, Augusta; J. H. Mullis, Jr., Cochran; H. A. Patrick, Conyers; J. T. Dennis, Elberton; W. G. Davis, Hogansville.

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<p style="margin: 0; font-size: 0.7em;">WE ISSUE THE ONLY DAILY PRINTED MARKET LETTER ON COTTON SEED OIL IN THIS COUNTRY. SENT FREE OF CHARGE TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS</p> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: 0.7em;">WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR</p> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: 0.7em;">THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.</p> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: 0.6em;">WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS, F.O.B. REFINERY OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.</p>	

TEXAS CRUSHERS IN SESSION.

The annual convention of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held this week at the Hotel Bender, Houston, Texas. As is usual with the Texas meetings, there was a large attendance and the sessions were marked by close attention to business and enthusiasm over the matters discussed. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Claude Wiley, Tyler.
Vice-pres., W. F. Pendleton, Farmersville.
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

The first day's session was called to order in behalf of the local arrangements committee by Mr. Adolph Boldt, secretary of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. The invocation was delivered by Rev. William States Jacobs, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The address of welcome was made by Mayor E. Baldwin Rice and replied to by Mr. Claude Wiley, of Tyler, Texas, vice-president of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. After the formal opening of the convention by President W. A. Sherman, of Houston, Texas, and other preliminaries, the convention listened to the annual address of President Sherman. Then came the annual report of Secretary Robert Gibson, in which he said:

I beg to hand you herewith my annual report and statement of the Dallas office for the fiscal year, ending May 31, 1912:

Membership: Texas mills, 150; Oklahoma mills, 5; Louisiana mills, 3; total mills, 158. Brokers, exporters and packers, 73; associate members, 40; total, 271.

Total receipts for the year, \$4,273.13; total disbursements, \$4,126.13; leaving a balance of \$147. Last year's deficit, \$1,541.20, less balance of \$147 leaves this year's deficit \$1,394.20.

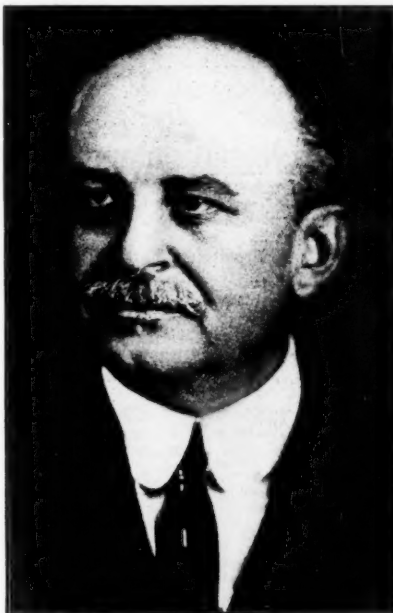
With this I beg to hand you the trial balance and statement in full from our auditor, Mr. Chas. Byers, for the fiscal year, showing:

Balance to credit of Galveston office	\$4,848.95
Balance to credit of Port Arthur office	618.16
	\$5,467.11
Less amount paid for repairing and inspecting scales	603.70
	\$4,863.41

TRIBBLE & CO., Inc.
Brokers in
**COTTONSEED PRODUCTS and
FERTILIZER MATERIALS**
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Balance to credit Bureau of Publicity	3,195.88
	\$8,059.29
Less this year's deficit	1,394.20
	\$6,665.09

This statement of our affairs is not as good as it should be. The mill membership should be decidedly increased, and I do hope some plan will be devised at this meeting by which this much hoped for result will be accomplished. It can be done if everyone



CLAUDE WILEY, Tyler, Tex.
Elected President of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

will just help a little by getting your neighbor mill not now a member to join with us. Every mill in the state should affiliate with the work of the association and help to carry

on the good work being done for each and every one of them.

The dues are a mere bagatelle in comparison with the benefits derived by every mill in the state from the work of the association through its rules and regulations governing trades in our products. These are being improved and made more perfect every year, and is it fair for one-fourth of the mills of the state to use these advantages in their business and not help the organization along?

Surely, every member must appreciate the situation and I hope they will resolve while here to get to work on their neighbor, if not a member, and induce him to become one.

Following Secretary Gibson's report came the annual report of the treasurer, Mr. J. A. Underwood. The convention then listened to an address on "The Elimination of Dirt in the Marketing of Cotton Seed," by Mr. Chas. Baughman, of Brownwood, president of the Texas State Ginners' Association.

On the second day the programme included a greeting from C. W. Ashcraft, of Florence, Ala., president of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and an address on "The Feeding Value of Cotton Seed Meal and the Chemical Requirements Thereof," by Prof. G. S. Fraps, Ph.D., State Chemist of Texas.

The report of the Bureau of Publicity was presented by J. W. Allison, chairman; that of the Legislative Committee by H. M. Houston, of Austin; that of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Mutual Insurance Bureau by I. Jalonick, manager; that of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Liability Underwriters by B. P. Bailey, manager. The report of the Committee on Uniform Feed Law was read by J. S. LeClereq, chairman. Reports of committees on arbitration from Dallas and Houston were made by J. W. Allison and J. L. Hudgins. There was also an address on "The Shippers and the Railroads," by F. G. Pettibone, of Galveston, vice-president of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Ry.

On the third day there was an address on "The Oil Mill Man and His Banker," by H. R. Eldridge, of Houston, president of the Texas Bankers' Association. The reports of committees on Grievances, the Governing Committee, Special Committees, and the

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE BAUER BROS. CO.

FORMERLY THE FOOS MFG. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1878
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Committee on Rules were presented, and the trading rules were revised and adopted.

A revised draft of constitution and by-laws was presented and adopted.

The election of officers, presentation of usual resolutions and adjournment followed.

The entertainment at the convention was of the usual elaborate and delightful character. It included noon luncheon in the grill of the Hotel Bender each day, and ball games on two days, besides a Dutch supper and entertainment on the roof garden of the Houston Club, a boat ride through the Houston ship channel and San Jacinto bay, automobile trips, theater parties for the ladies and other attractions.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORT FIGURES.

In its last issue The National Provisioner published official government figures showing total exports of cottonseed oil for the month of June, and for the twelve months ending with June. Following are the government figures covering these periods by ports of shipment. For June the comparison is:

	June, 1911.	June, 1912.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Baltimore	178,250	11,592
Newport News	—	78,000
New York	9,330,801	7,115,114
Norfolk and Portsmouth	468,000	—
Philadelphia	100,965	—
Savannah	558,351	—
Galveston	1,783,197	740
New Orleans	3,903,237	2,059,204
Corpus Christi	1,832,077	1,631,227
Salina	377,241	—
Buffalo Creek	49,625	—
Champlain	27,072	6,750
Detroit	34,734	237,018
Huron	541,344	806,280
Memphremagog	36,420	77,000
Minnesota	210	68,200
Total, lbs.	15,686,564	12,092,025

For the twelve months ending with June the export figures by ports of shipment are compared as follows:

	12 mos., 1911.	12 mos., 1912.	12 mos., 1913.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Baltimore	1,555,773	1,008,531	3,349,664
Newport News	2,378,190	806,000	5,468,250
New York	104,580,130	125,324,674	180,593,955
Norfolk and Portsmouth	4,446,102	2,846,387	13,107,953
Philadelphia	78,000	303,078	688,683
Savannah	29,008,423	21,363,780	39,774,534
Galveston	11,955,696	5,471,627	14,826,517
New Orleans	32,719,536	34,857,924	61,717,222
Corpus Christi	793,043	146,423	2,052,200
Salina	12,604,858	18,795,511	21,067,827
Buffalo Creek	8,917,830	1,485,852	1,634,496
Champlain	351,785	1,075,683	2,220,838
Detroit	329,806	1,104,967	319,819
Huron	793,043	2,407,888	6,017,168
Memphremagog	11,261,042	5,574,980	16,225,023
Minnesota	1,392,116	1,235,126	740,963
Minnesota	896,662	737,349	1,890,957
Total, lbs.	223,268,616	224,965,780	395,995,799

Exports of cottonseed oil by months, extending back over a period of four years, are as follows, according to government reports:

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
July	—	—	—	—	9,493,890
August	—	—	—	—	9,292,732
September	—	—	—	—	17,737,905
October	—	—	—	—	30,045,990
November	—	—	—	—	37,962,517
December	—	—	—	—	61,522,615
1909	—	—	—	—	—
January	—	—	—	—	63,192,705
February	—	—	—	—	37,985,122
March	—	—	—	—	43,013,512
April	—	—	—	—	26,144,692
May	—	—	—	—	24,903,466
June	—	—	—	—	21,859,822
Total, 12 months	—	—	—	—	383,154,968
1909	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	15,100,895
August	—	—	—	—	17,623,626
September	—	—	—	—	18,766,529
October	—	—	—	—	19,913,919
November	—	—	—	—	21,750,757
December	—	—	—	—	30,821,317

	1910.	Pounds.
January	—	17,421,735
February	—	12,996,016
March	—	18,297,431
April	—	19,218,941
May	—	19,712,122
June	—	11,643,328

Total, 12 months.....223,268,616

	1910.	Pounds.
July	—	8,007,724
August	—	4,585,190
September	—	3,100,431
October	—	6,462,597
November	—	25,892,422
December	—	28,675,042

	1911.	Pounds.
January	—	24,975,670
February	—	25,662,476
March	—	25,518,013
April	—	29,466,744
May	—	22,872,907
June	—	19,686,564

Total, 12 months.....224,905,780

	1911.	Pounds.
July	—	14,755,302
August	—	11,966,041
September	—	10,976,891
October	—	25,256,818
November	—	41,006,341
December	—	68,015,341

	1912.	Pounds.
January	—	65,960,907
February	—	38,877,444
March	—	48,685,966
April	—	35,105,397
May	—	23,277,326
June	—	12,092,025

Total, 12 months.....395,995,799

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to July 24, 1912, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

	From New York.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.
		Bbls.		
Port.				
Aalesund, Norway	—	102	—	—
Aarhus, Denmark	—	25	—	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	453	375	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	249	216	—
Acera, W. Africa	—	160	—	—
Addis Gold Coast Colony, N. W. Africa	—	6	—	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	18	—	—
Alexandria, Egypt	150	5,357	1,388	—
Algona Bay, Cape Colony	—	423	147	—
Amagosa, Honduras	—	537	127	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	23	12	—
Ancona, Italy	—	688	—	—
Antigua, W. I.	22	2,950	1,874	—
Antilla, W. I.	—	50	—	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	35	586	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	6,673	3,347	—
Arendal, Norway	—	50	—	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	168	244	—
Auckland, N. Z.	3	17	21	—
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	607	152	—
Azuu, W. I.	—	11	17	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	244	417	—
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	409	509	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	197	159	—
Barl, Italy	—	671	1,123	—
Belra, E. Africa	—	161	—	—
Belrut, Syria	—	494	66	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	24	1,219	—
Belgrade, Serbia	—	—	50	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	50	—
Birkenhead, England	—	2,390	840	—
Bordeaux, France	—	100	—	—
Braha, Roumania	—	1,952	2,665	—
Bremen, Germany	—	700	1,335	—
Bristol, England	—	1,807	60	—
Buenos Aires, Argentina	—	50	25	—
Bukharest, Roumania	201	22,456	12,766	—
Calbario, Cuba	—	—	450	—
Calicut, India	—	9	11	—
Calo, Egypt	—	465	104	—
Camaquey	—	24	—	—
Cape Haytian	—	9	—	—
Cape Town, Africa	—	1,936	4,331	—
Cardenas, Cuba	—	14	19	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	—	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	10	—	—
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	290	—	—
Cavella	—	25	—	—
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	570	1,146	—
Ceara, Brazil	—	19	151	—
Christiansund, Norway	—	6,028	1,825	—
Christiansund, Norway	—	100	—	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	187	258	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	5	—	—

Colon, Panama	—	50	2,106	2,726
Constantinople, Turkey	756	15,765	19,540	—
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	8,237	5,283	—
Coquimbo, Chile	10	10	—	—
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	73	115	—
Cork, Ireland	—	400	1,250	—
Corral	—	207	—	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	333	8	—
Cuacuta, Colombia	—	13	—	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	99	74	—
Danzig, Germany	—	30	—	—
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	1,740	1,028	—
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	239	459	—
Demerara, Br. Guiana	75	2,480	2,350	—
Dominica, W. I.	—	136	53	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	210	875	—
Dublin, Ireland	—	4,708	2,275	—
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	9	105	—
Dunkirk, France	—	—	250	—
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	12	—
Flume, Austria	—	925	300	—
Fredericksbald, Norway	—	105	—	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	9	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	6,005	4,575	—
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	130	—
Genoa, Italy	803	31,945	34,257	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	150	399	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	6,184	4,626	—
Gonaives, Haiti	—	4	3	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	2,677	1,575	—
Grand Papo	—	76	—	—
Grenada, W. I.	—	83	43	—
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	2,071	3,045	—
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	39	30	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	24	—
Guaymas, Mexico	—	132	—	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,172	3,170	—
Havana, Cuba	17	912	2,909	—
Havre, France	—	9,925	5,745	—
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	100	—	—
Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	78	—
Horsens, Denmark	—	75	—	—
Hull, England	—	732	—	—
Iquique, Chile	452	576	750	—
Isid	—	—	141	—
Jacmel, Haiti	—	4	32	—
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	11	—
Jeremie, Haiti	—	4	—	—
Kavalya, Turkey	—	—	25	—
Kingsdon, W. I.	57	4,268	3,163	—
Kobe, Japan	—	6	—	—
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	145	25	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,950	3,125	—
Lagos, Nigeria	—	86	—	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	22	19	—
La Libertad, Salvador	—	4	—	—
La Paz, A. R.	—	—	30	—
La Plata, A. R.	—	101	43	—
La Union, Salvador	—	6	—	—
Leghorn, Italy	279	7,707	9,134	—
Leipzig, Germany	—	38	—	—
Leith, Scotland	—	100	95	—
Limon, C. R.	3	390	—	—
Liverpool, England	172	33,183	12,364	—
Loanda, Portuguese W. Africa	—	5	—	—
London, England	—	7,722	7,751	—
Lyttelton, N. Z.	—	—	54	—
Maceio, Brazil	—	50	—	—
Maeoris, S. D.	—	601	2,952	—
Malmö, Sweden	—	474	115	—
Malta, Island of	—	3,136	3,862	—
Manchester, England	25	6,485	6,423	—
Manila, P. I.	—	9	—	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	15	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	9	—	—
Marseilles, France	89	26,136	16,628	—
Martinique, W. I.	349	4,971	4,886	—
Massawa, Arabia	—	20	19	—
Matanzas, W. I.	—	82	108	—
Mauritius, W. I.	—	—	16	—
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	—	—	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	323	136	—
Mersina, Turkey	—	71	—	—
Monrovia, Africa	—	—	9	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	52	98	—
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	—	335	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	40	9,686	7,180	—
Naples, Italy	45	7,251	6,805	—
Newcastle, England	65	303	125	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	19	27	—
Nipe, Cuba	—	—	10	—
Norrköping, Sweden	—	60	—	—
Odessa, Russia	—	—	25	—
Oran, Algeria	—	2,001	288	—
Oruro, Bolivia	—	—	44	—
Palermo, Sicily	25	25	25	—
Panama, Panama	—	6	3	—
Panderna, Asia	—	610	—	—
Para, Brazil	—	44	6	—
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	56	11	—
Pasto, Colombia	—	7	—	—
Patras, Greece	—	325	275	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	48	—	—
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	97	—
Piraeus, Greece	—	45	225	—
Plantation	—	5	—	—
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	111	128	—
Port au Prince, W. I.	3	442	255	—
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	65	39	—
Port Limon, C. R.	—	240	717	—
Port Maria, W. I.	—	—	24	—
Port Natal	—	8	—	—
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	15	75	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	500	461	—
Porto Cortez, Honduras	—	14	—	—
Preston, England	—	25	—	—
Presno, Mexico	—	40	87	—
Puerto, Mexico	—	150	—	—
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	734	289	—
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	460	4	—
Ravenna, Italy	—	2,333	2,010	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	3,976	8,059	—
Rodotas, A. R.	—	735	500	—
Rosario, A. R.	—	666	19	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	48,106	24,709	—
St. Croix, W. I.	—	27	12	—
St. Johns, N. F.	—	154	134	—

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There is still a good trade in progress in most varieties, but business is naturally not as active as last week, as packers are not in a position to offer as much stock now after cleaning out the bulk of their holdings. Some of the packers are willing to sell further ahead into August at present prices, and one sale has been made of a good-sized line of August light cows. It is now confirmed that one big packer obtained an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on several cars of late July heavy Texas alone, butt brands and Colorados. It is known that the heavy Texas sold in this transaction brought $16\frac{3}{4}$ c., but it is not confirmed as yet if the $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance means that butt brands brought $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. and Colorados $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. or not. Native steers are firm, but no further business noted. Most packers are now well sold up on July salting at 18c., and the offerings of previous to July takeoff are moderate. Texas steers are firm, with some inquiry in progress, and as previously noted a few late July heavy weights alone sold up to $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. The market, however, as based on last large sales of all weights together is $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. for heavies and lights, and $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. for extremes. Butt brands are firm and reported as selling at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance for late July salting, but it is not confirmed that $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. was secured, and last large sales of July salting were at $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. Colorados are firm at 16c. for July salting, as per last large sales, and it may develop that some late Julys sold up to $16\frac{1}{4}$ c., but this has not been fully confirmed as yet. Branded cows are in limited supply, and nominal at $15\frac{3}{4}$ @16c., but no sales noted at over $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. Native cows are in demand, especially for the heavy end of the light weights running 45@55 lbs. One packer has sold a block of 45@55-lb. August light cows ahead at 17c., and this sale will possibly amount to about 10,000. Another packer is offering a block of May, June and July 25@55-lb. light cows that includes the extremes at $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. The demand continues the best for the 45@55-lb. cows for harness leather, and on last sales these commanded a premium of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. over the 25@45-lb. weights. Heavy cows are in fair demand and light supply. Some July heavy cows are obtainable at 17c., but one packer refused to sell at this. Native bulls are cleaned up by most packers for the entire year; the last sale of 20,000, as noted yesterday, being at $12\frac{3}{4}$ @13c. for January to June, and at $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $14\frac{3}{4}$ c. for June to January. One packer who has some left asks 13c. for January to June, and 15c. for June to January.

Later.—It is now confirmed that the sales of late July branded hides at an advance previously alluded to included butt brands at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c., heavy Texas 17c., and Colorados $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. One packer is reported to have sold about 8,000 butt brands and 6,000 Colorados at the above prices, but detailed quantities of Texas are not given. Five thousand more July light native cows sold at 17c., and one packer is reported to have sold all his June and July heavy native cows from all points

at 17c., and 1,000 kosher heavy cows at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is decidedly firm on all short-haired free of grub hides, but poor quality long-haired grubby lots are still neglected, and some of these have been moved at low prices. There is some inquiry now from tanners who have been keeping out of the market for some time past, and some of these buyers may clean up most of the lots of mostly long-haired hides on hand if they can get them around their views as to prices. The dealers at outside points who have mostly short-haired 25-lb. and up hides for sale are receiving the preference with buyers. Buffs are quotable at a range of $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $14\frac{3}{4}$ c. for lots running 60 per cent. to 100 per cent. short haired. Last sales of 60 per cent. short haired were at 14c., and dealers would not sell strictly all short hair under $14\frac{1}{2}$ c., while some claim they will not offer for August delivery even at $14\frac{3}{4}$ c. There was a rumor last week, as noted at the time, of a sale of all short-haired free of grub hides for August delivery at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c., and though this was never fully confirmed in detail one very large Western tanner states that he knows the sale was actually made at this price. Heavy cows are the same as buffs at $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $14\frac{3}{4}$ c. for late receipts, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. mostly long haired. Extremes are quotable up to 15c. for choice practically all short-haired lots, but there is a wide range on poorer stock, even down to 13c. One car of strictly all long-haired, including Southern, sold at 13c. Other lots of mostly long-haired Southwesterns and Westerns mixed are nominal at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., but bids of 14c. have been declined for lots running 25 per cent. short haired which do not contain any Southern stock. Heavy steers are quiet but firm at $13\frac{3}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to lots. Bulls range $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $12\frac{1}{4}$ c., as to lots.

HORSE HIDES.—Dull at \$3.90@4 for mixed countries and cities. Cities, \$4.10@4.25.

CALFSKINS.—Market firm with a fair demand. Packers are now mostly cleaned up as per recent sales noted at 21c. aggregating about 20,000. Chicago cities range $19\frac{1}{2}$ @20c., and firm at 20c. for the best Outside cities range $19\frac{1}{4}$ @ $19\frac{3}{4}$ c., and countries $18\frac{1}{4}$ @19c. Kips are firm at $15\frac{1}{2}$ @ $16\frac{1}{4}$ c., light calf \$1.25@1.35, and deacons \$1.05@1.15.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market keeps firm. Chicago packers are mostly sold up and some ahead, and most sales are by outside city packers and dealers. Packer lambs range \$1@1.05, with some held \$1.10, and shearlings 70@80c., with some held up to 85c. Some outside city packers are realizing prices on late takeoff choice stock very close to packer quotations. Country lambs range from 50@75c., and shearlings from 30@50c., as to quality, lots, etc.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties is firm, with a good demand for about all kinds, especially Central Americans, which have again been sold at the advanced price of $24\frac{1}{2}$ c. for about 3,000. The sales last week of Central Americans at $24\frac{3}{4}$ c. were for export; reported going to Antwerp, but the above sale of 3,000 at $24\frac{3}{4}$ c. go to domestic buyers. A sale has also been made of 1,300 Bogotas, etc., on the basis of 25c. for mountains, and the market is well cleaned up with the exception of the last arrival of 2,700 Orinocos and a fresh arrival today of 2,405 more Orinocos per the S. S. "Maracas." There are also about 1,100 dry salted Central Ameri-

cans on hand, and these are quoted around 19@ $19\frac{1}{4}$ c. River Plates are firm, and sales are reported of best district winter-haired Cordovas at $28\frac{1}{2}$ c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—One cable on the Sansinena auction states that 4,000 of these frigorifico steers sold at $15\frac{3}{4}$ c., and 2,000 cows at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. & f. basis, including commissions, and it is understood that these are going to Europe. Tanners here are still refraining from buying River Plates of present season takeoff, and some offerings have been made here of June salting Las Palmas steers at $14\frac{3}{4}$ c., and Uruguay frigorifico cows at $14\frac{3}{4}$ c., of which 1,500 each are offered. The S. S. "Saratoga" has arrived from Havana with 1,250 bundles for export and 333 bundles to order. Coast Mexicans are reported firm at 14c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market is very strong, with a good demand in progress. Sales have been made of four cars of July salting smaller packer all weight cows at 15c., which is an advance of a full cent over last week's sales of these, which were of June takeoff. One of the regular packers has also sold part of a car of all weight native cows running back to April 1 salting at 15c. Another packer has sold two cars of August butt brands ahead at $16\frac{1}{4}$ c., and this packer is not reported to have sold his July butt brands as yet. Another packer who was offering cows a while ago has none for sale now, and possibly sent these out to be tanned for his own account. No sales are reported of native steer hides.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is decidedly strong all around. There are no nearby lots of buffs obtainable here at under 14c., and most of the lots offered at this price contain a small percentage of long and medium hair, and for strictly all short-haired stock some dealers are talking $14\frac{1}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected. Short-haired extremes are generally held at 15c., but a little lot of a few hundred extremes, mostly short-haired, sold locally at $14\frac{3}{4}$ c. There was an offering here today of about four cars of 25-lb. and up hides ahead to average 43@45 lbs. at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c., but these have not as yet been sold. One lot of State hides, consisting of about a car running 25 per cent. long haired, is offered at 13c. flat, but is still unsold, as 10 per cent. heavy bulls must be included at the same price. Most car lots of New York State cows alone that are all short haired are not offered now, however, at under $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat for 45 lbs. and up, and 14c. flat is being asked for straight cars of 25 lbs. and up.

CALFSKINS.—No sales of account are noted, but this is mostly owing to the limited offerings, as there is a fair inquiry from most tanners. Quotations are nominally the same as have been listed for several days past.

HORSE HIDES.—Some small sales have been made of butts at \$1.25 for best lots, and \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ for others. One lot of butts has been sold at \$1.18 flat.

European.

Importers here report that trade in calfskins is not as active as it was last week and the week previous, but there is still a fair inquiry from tanners who had not previously supplied their wants for the present. Prices rule generally very firm. There is a good steady demand for nearly all kinds of hides, but not much business is being effected in Swedish cows, owing to the high prices asked for these. There are some offerings of 37@38 lbs. average Swedish cows at $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. c. i. f., with 3 per cent. shrinkage, which are not taken.

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Our Specialty: Horns and Shin Bones

M. K. PARKER & CO., 607-608-609 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, U.S.A

Chicago Section

Why doesn't someone dig up some packing-house waste and make a breakfast food out of it?

A Chicago Board of Trade membership changed hands on Monday at \$2,325 net to the buyer.

Railroad executives are now beginning to holler "Wrecks must be stopped!" A better way would be to stop 'em.

Average weight of hogs received at Chicago for the week was 239 lbs., one pound better than the previous week.

Swift & Co.'s sale of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 20, 1912, averaged 10.91 cents per pound.

Roger C. Sullivan, it is rumored, would be a candidate for the seat left vacant by William Lorimer. Now—oh, nothing.

Mike Adu, county Mayo, Japan, is sick. A whole lot of people kind of feel sorry about this, as Mike is a pretty good old scout.

W. H. T. carries considerable weight in the coming race, but that ain't much of a handicap. He'll run strong in any kind of going.

Henry Sayers, the well-known grease, fats and oil commission man, died in London, England, last Tuesday. Interment will be at St. Louis, Mo.

With all this grain in sight all over the world, do you suppose flour will be any cheaper? If it is not, blame it on the packer, doggone him.

Sidney Sinclair, of T. M. Sinclair & Company, packers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was a visitor on 'Change Monday. Mr. Sinclair is always a heartily welcome visitor.

The "con" men made \$120,000,000 last year, according to a report made to Postmaster General Hitchcock, an increase of \$50,000,000 over the previous year. Business generally is improving all around.

Cattle prices have shown a decided weakness all week, packers evincing little interest in buying, even though receipts were less than usual. Hog prices held fairly even, especially for the light grades of good hogs.

Looks like hides will still be hides for a long time to come. According to shoe manufacturers the supply of leather is too small for the demand. Looks like they will have to double up on that paper insole stunt.

Heard in a Clark street restaurant: Old sport to waitress: "Wanna go to show t'night?" Y. L. W.: "Gwan! First ting youse know youse'll be pinched fer kidnappin." O. S.: "Nix on dat! Youse mean I'd be hooked fer chicken stealin'."

The hold-up season has set in a trifle early this year, probably owing to the dry weather boosting the can-rushing business, hence the necessity of a few more dimes to keep the gang moist. Just a few policemen, handy with a club, might help some.

It is reported there has been considerable selling of future lard during the past week by one of the leading packers, who evidently believes in a bigger fall run of cheaper and heavier hogs. The expected bumper corn and other crops might help make such a belief possible.

William Lorimer's gas-wagon took the bit in its teeth somewhere near Pittsburgh last Sunday and attempted to climb a telegraph pole. The effort proved unsuccessful, as far as the climbing was concerned. The wagon was wrecked, but Mr. Lorimer escaped with slight damage.

Just prior to the Johnson-Flynn disturbance Flynn is said to have remarked to Johnson: "I can lick you, you big soot, easy!" Johnson replied: "Mistah Flynn, Ah's not takin' yoh woid, yo mus' put dat in writin', den ah'll jus show yo how easy it am to rub yo writin' out!"

So far we have not seen published the

price of any of the presidential candidates. Is it possible the moneyed men of the country are no longer interested in such investments? Other years, ere this, there was an awful roar went up about the Wall street and other maggots purchasing likely candidates.

COMPULSORY CATTLE RAISING.

The shortage of cattle is accomplished by liberal marketing of calves, cows and heifers. High prices are drawing to market the stock that must be kept on the farms and ranches if the beef supply is to be kept equal to the needs of our growing population.

This fact has brought about much discussion of the policy of legal restrictions on the killing of female cattle. Argentine prohibited the slaughter of bovine females under seven years of age in order to increase its cattle supply. In one State of this country a bill to prohibit slaughter of young bovine females has been prepared and presented to the legislature.

It is not likely that such laws will be enacted in this country or that they would prove effective if enacted in some States. Calves or females could be readily shipped to a neighboring State and slaughtered, so that State laws would be of little effect unless most of all States adopted the same policy.

But such laws are not desirable. If the production of cattle does not keep pace with its consumption in this country let the people eat less beef and pay more for it.

Cattle will be raised in sufficient numbers whenever farmers and ranchmen find the business profitable.

The surest and quickest way to expand any industry is to show the public that there is money in it. Whenever cattle promise to make more money than horses, hogs or sheep they will be raised and finished in greater numbers.—National Stockman and Farmer.

BELGIAN IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

During 1911 Belgium imported 51,544 head of cattle, against 63,418 head in 1910 and 71,556 head in 1909. The cause of this decline, says Consul Alexander Heingartner, of Liege, is due largely to the ban placed on cows and heifers of Dutch origin, owing to the prevalence of apthae, or "stomatite apthaeuse," in the Netherlands, as most of the cattle imported come from that country.

The number of cows from the Netherlands imported into Belgium in 1911 and 1910 amounted to 9,839 and 24,460, respectively, while heifers numbered 12,167 and 17,493, respectively. Imports of 7,902 cattle were made from the United States in 1911, or 15 per cent. of the total imports. These importations are increasing, as they amounted to only a few hundred head in the two previous years. It is claimed that this increase is due to the fact that since July, 1911, American cattle, which formerly had to be slaughtered at Antwerp on arrival, may now be shipped to the slaughterhouses of other Belgian cities.

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SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS

A CENTRAL STATION FOR MANUFACTURERS OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES

ANALYSIS AND TEST OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS A SPECIALTY
EXPERT TESTIMONY FURNISHED. ADVICE GIVEN ON LABELING, ETC.
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COMPLETE DEPARTMENT FOR TESTING THE MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES OF CANNERS
PACKERS BREWERS BOTTLERS DISTILLERS WINE MANUFACTURERS ETC.

CHEMISTS BUILDING,
50 EAST 54TH STREET

NEW YORK, Apr. 1st, 1912.

Publishers of
PURE PRODUCTS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
for the food and beverage industries

Messrs. Morris & Co.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Date of analysis: Mar. 30, 1912.
Report #16493.

At the request of the NEW ENGLAND SELLING CO. we have analyzed your ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, with the following results:

Non-condensable gases - - 0.1 cc. per gram
Evaporation residue (water) 0.0063% by weight
Oils - - - - - Absent
Pyridine bases and coal tar products - - - Absent

The results of the analysis show the ammonia to be very pure, dry, free from oils, pyridine bases and coal tar products, and particularly free from non-basic gases. The amount of these non-basic gases, 0.1 cc. per gram, is well below the limits set by good authorities for the best commercial anhydrous ammonia.

Our judgment is that your ammonia is well suited to give excellent results in refrigeration practice.

Very respectfully,

SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS.

D. Curdille Manager.

It is economical and is so pure it reduces machine wear to a minimum.

A test will prove all we claim.

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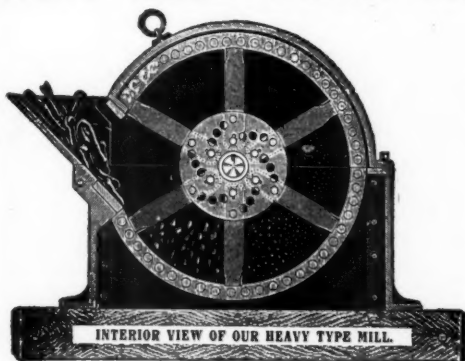
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GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL.

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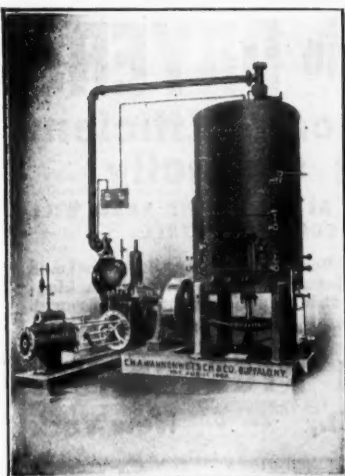
Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food

Manufactured and Licensed under 87 separate and distinct Patents

WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

WORKS: 2701 No. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO. GENERAL SALES OFFICE: Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO
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WRITE FOR PARTICULAR

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 15	15,381	2,000	34,156
Tuesday, July 16	12,905	2,349	11,503
Wednesday, July 17	11,856	2,275	18,761
Thursday, July 18	2,369	1,177	12,820
Friday, July 19	927	296	11,706
Saturday, July 20	144	46	8,112

Total last week	33,041	8,233	97,118
Previous week	40,981	10,026	118,217
Cor. week, 1911	51,606	8,843	139,112
Cor. week, 1910	66,066	12,826	87,064

SHIPMENTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 15	3,16	55	7,269
Tuesday, July 16	928	10	2,407
Wednesday, July 17	3,070	23	4,046
Thursday, July 18	1,619	53	2,690
Friday, July 19	1,077	22	2,638
Saturday, July 20	14	...	2,116

Total last week	10,024	181	21,366
Previous week	12,905	194	27,956
Cor. week, 1911	22,222	1,121	28,993
Cor. week, 1910	26,909	1,263	14,948

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 20, 1912	1,401,088	4,434,005	2,706,271
Same period, 1911	1,315,012	4,041,063	2,445,961
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending July 20, 1912			936,000
Previous week			434,400
Year ago			442,000
Two years ago			358,000
Total year to date			14,921,000
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:			
Week to July 20, 1912	97,100	291,409	174,460
Week ago	96,000	325,500	193,200
Year ago	126,500	354,100	198,100
Two years ago	182,100	251,100	211,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending July 20, 1912:
Armour & Co.	15,600
Swift & Co.	13,200
S. & S. Co.	9,500
Morris & Co.	4,000
Anglo-American	4,000
Boyd-Lunham	3,200
Hammond	5,000
Western P. Co.	5,000
Roberts & Oake	2,200
Miller & Hart	1,700
Independent P. Co.	5,000
Brennan P. Co.	3,700
Others	6,300
Totals	81,900
Previous week	92,900
1911	106,700
1910	79,600
Total year to date	3,484,500
Same period last year	3,246,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$7.55	\$7.57	\$4.25	\$7.05
Previous week	7.75	7.47	4.25	7.50
Cor. week, 1911	6.39	6.99	4.00	6.35
Cor. week, 1910	7.00	8.57	4.00	7.10
Cor. week, 1909	6.30	7.90	5.10	7.50

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	\$8.30@8.50
Fair to good steers	6.40@8.35
Common to fair heifers	5.15@6.25
Inferior killers	3.75@5.00
Distillery steers	7.50@9.35
Fair to fancy yearlings	8.25@9.15
Good to choice cows	3.40@7.40
Canner bulls	2.25@3.25
Common to good calves	4.50@6.25
Good to choice vealers	8.00@9.00
Heavy calves	5.00@7.50
Feeding steers	3.25@4.40
Stockers	4.00@5.50
Medium to good beef cows	3.50@5.50
Common to good cutters	3.00@3.75
Inferior to good emers	2.75@3.00
Fair to choice heifers	5.50@6.50
Butcher bulls	5.00@6.25
Bologna bulls	5.00@6.75

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy	\$7.75@7.90
Good to choice butchers	7.70@7.90
Fair to good heavy packing	7.35@7.55
Light mixed, 175 lbs. and up	7.65@7.85
Choice light, 170 to 200 lbs.	7.75@7.95
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under	6.80@7.00
Pigs, 110 to 140 lbs.	7.00@7.40
Bears, according to weight	3.00@4.00
*Stags, according to weight	7.00@8.25

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings	\$5.10@5.50
Range yearlings	4.75@5.50
Native lambs	6.80@7.50
Range lambs	7.00@7.40
Breeding ewes	4.00@5.00
Good to choice wethers	4.10@5.10
Good to choice ewes	4.00@4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	\$17.45	\$17.85	\$17.45	\$17.45
September	17.75	17.85	17.45	17.75
October	17.80	17.85	17.80	17.80
January	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.52½	10.57½	10.52½	10.55
September	10.65	10.75	10.65	10.67½
October	10.70	10.80	10.70	10.75
December	10.40	10.45	10.40	10.45
January	10.27½	10.30	10.27½	10.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.42½	10.47½	10.42½	10.45
September	10.55	10.57½	10.52½	10.52½
October	10.52½	10.52½	10.47½	10.47½

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	17.35	17.75	17.35	17.35
September	17.72½	17.77½	17.50	17.60
October	17.77½	17.80	17.57½	17.67½
January	17.87½	18.02½	17.82½	17.92½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.47½	10.57½	10.47½	10.47½
September	10.65	10.65	10.55	10.57½
October	10.70	10.70	10.60	10.65
December	10.22½	10.30	10.22½	10.30
January	10.12½	10.17½	10.10	10.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
September	10.50	10.50	10.37½	10.42½
October	10.42½	10.42½	10.32½	10.37½

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	17.42½	17.75	17.42½	17.42½
September	17.77½	17.77½	17.65	17.65
October	17.77½	17.77½	17.70	17.72½
January	17.95	18.05	17.92½	18.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.55	10.57½	10.50	10.50
September	10.65	10.67½	10.60	10.60
October	10.70	10.70	10.65	10.65
December	10.37½	10.37½	10.15	10.15
January	10.17½	10.22½	10.17½	10.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.42½	10.45	10.35	10.40
September	10.52½	10.52½	10.45	10.45
October	10.45	10.45	10.40	10.40

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	17.60	17.75	17.60	17.60
September	17.77½	17.80	17.65	17.75
October	17.80	17.85	17.80	17.85
January	18.00	18.10	17.95	18.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.52½	10.57½	10.52½	10.52½
September	10.65	10.65	10.60	10.65
October	10.65	10.70	10.65	10.70
December	10.22½	10.32½	10.20	10.32½
January	10.20	10.25	10.20	10.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.45	10.45	10.40	10.42½
September	10.45	10.50	10.45	10.52½
October	10.42½	10.45	10.40	10.45

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	17.75	17.92½	17.82½	17.75
September	17.85	17.92½	17.82½	17.95
October	17.92½	18.00	17.90	18.00
January	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.55	10.72½	10.67½	10.55
September	10.70	10.72½	10.67½	10.67½
October	10.75	10.80	10.72½	10.72½
December	10.35	10.40	10.32½	10.32½
January	10.30	10.30	10.22½	10.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.50	10.52½	10.50	10.50
September	10.55	10.57½	10.52½	10.52½
October	10.52½	10.52½	10.50	10.50
January	9.50	9.60	9.50	9.52½

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	18.02½	18.22½	18.02½	18.02½
September	18.02½	18.22½	18.02½	18.20
October	18.07½	18.25	18.07½	18.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.62½	10.62½	10.57½	10.62½
September	10.72½	10.75	10.65	10.75
October	10.82½	10.82½	10.72½	10.82½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55
September	10.60	10.65	10.55	10.62½
October	10.55	10.57½	10.50	10.57½

†Bld. †asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast	20	@24
Native Sirloin Steaks	18	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	14	@16
Rib Roasts from light cattle	16	@18
Beef Stew	12	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	15	@15
Corned Rumps, Native	16	@16
Corned Ribs	10	@10
Corned Planks	22	@24
Round Steaks	18	@20
Round Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Steaks	15	@16
Shoulder Roasts	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast	16	@16

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy	16	@16
Legs, fancy	22	@24
Stew	10	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	16	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	20	@20
Chops, Frenched, each	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs	14	@14
Stew	8	@8
Shoulders	12½	@12½
Hind Quarters	13	@13
Fore Quarters	12	@12
Rib and Loin Chops	22	@22
Shoulder Chops	15	@15

Pork.

Pork Loins	16	@16
Pork Chops	16	@18
Pork Shoulders	12½	@12½
Pork Tenders	30	@30
Pork Butts	14	@14
Spare Ribs	10	@10
Hocks	11	@11
Pigs' Heads	8	@8
Leaf Lard	14	@14

Veal.

Hind Quarters	16	@20
Fore Quarters	12	@14
Legs	16	@20
Breasts	12½	@15
Shoulders	14	@16
Cutlets	25	@25
Rib and Loin Chops	20	@24

Butchers' Offal.

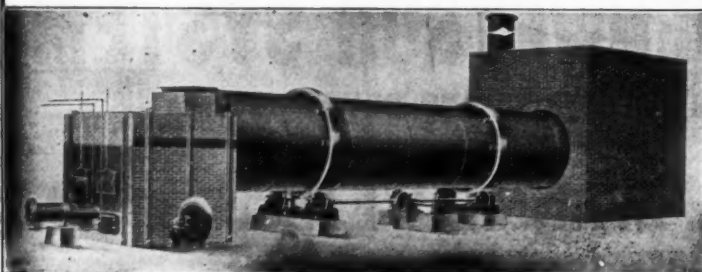
Suet	8½	@8½
Tallow	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.	100	@100
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	18	@18
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)	65	@65
Klips	14	@14

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TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

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Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	13	@ 14
Native steers, medium	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Heifers, good	12	@ 13
Cow Quarters, choice	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Steer Chucks	9	@ 10 1/2
Boneless Chucks	9	@ 10
Medium Plates	8	@ 9 1/2
Steer Plates	8 1/2	@ 10
Cow Rounds	8 1/2	@ 10
Steer Rounds	10	@ 11 1/2
Cow Loins	10	@ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	23 1/2	@ 24 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	30	@ 31 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	28 1/2	@ 29 1/2
Strip Loins	10	@ 11 1/2
Sirloin Butts	14	@ 15 1/2
Shoulder Cuts	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Rolls	12	@ 13 1/2
Rump Butts	10	@ 11 1/2
Trimnings	7	@ 8 1/2
Shank	5	@ 6 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	8	@ 9 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10	@ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	10	@ 11 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	14	@ 15 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	8	@ 9 1/2
Flank Steak	13	@ 14 1/2
Hind Shanks	4 1/2	@ 5 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	6	@ 6 1/2
Hearts	6	@ 6 1/2
Tongues	13	@ 14 1/2
Sweetbreads	20	@ 21 1/2
Ox Tail, per lb	5	@ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	4	@ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Brains	6	@ 6 1/2
Kidneys, each	8	@ 9 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Light Carcass	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Good Carcass	13 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Good Saddles	15 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Medium Racks	11	@ 12 1/2
Good Racks	12	@ 13 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4	@ 4 1/2
Sweetbreads	35	@ 36 1/2
Plucks	30	@ 31 1/2
Heads, each	15	@ 16 1/2

Lambs.

Good Caul	13	@ 14 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Saddles, Caul	15	@ 16 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	9	@ 10 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	9	@ 10 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	17	@ 18 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	10	@ 11 1/2
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@ 4 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each	2	@ 2 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10	@ 11 1/2
Good Sheep	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	12	@ 13 1/2
Good Racks	8	@ 9 1/2
Medium Racks	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	13	@ 14 1/2
Mutton Loins	11	@ 12 1/2
Mutton Stew	7	@ 8 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	7	@ 8 1/2

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Pork Loins	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Leaf Lard	10	@ 11 1/2
Tenderloins	28	@ 29 1/2
Spare Ribs	7	@ 8 1/2
Butts	10	@ 11 1/2
Hocks	7	@ 8 1/2
Trimnings	7	@ 8 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	8	@ 9 1/2
Tails	6	@ 7 1/2
Snouts	4	@ 5 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	5	@ 6 1/2
Blade Bones	7	@ 8 1/2
Blade Meat	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Cheek Meat	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Hog Liver, per lb.	2 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Pork Hearts	6	@ 7 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4	@ 5 1/2
Pork Tongues	10	@ 11 1/2
Slip Bones	5	@ 6 1/2
Pork Bones	6	@ 7 1/2
Brain Bones	8	@ 9 1/2
Brains	4	@ 5 1/2
Backfat	10	@ 11 1/2
Hams	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Calas	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Bellies	14	@ 15 1/2
Shoulders	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2

Choice Bologna	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Viennas	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Frankfurters	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Tongue	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Minced Sausage	12	@ 13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
New England Sausage	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Berliner Sausage	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	19	@ 20 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	18	@ 19 1/2
Polish Sausage	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Garlic Sausage	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	12	@ 13 1/2
Farm Sausage	15	@ 16 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	10	@ 11 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Hams, Bologna	13	@ 14 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	23 1/2	@ 24 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	21 1/2	@ 22 1/2
Italian Salami	25 1/2	@ 26 1/2
Holsteiner	16	@ 17 1/2
Mettwurst, New	—	@ 18 1/2
Farmer	18 1/2	@ 19 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	21	@ 22 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	35.00	@ 36.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50	@ 5.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.50	@ 5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.00	@ 4.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00	@ 5.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50	@ 5.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	30.50	@ 31.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50	@ 7.00
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	@ 8.25
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50	@ 13.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50	@ 16.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50	@ 35.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	1.90	@ 2.00
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.40	@ 3.50
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.50	@ 13.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	20.00	@ 21.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.25	@ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.25	@ 6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50	@ 12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.50	@ 23.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.50	@ 1.60 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	—	@ 15.00
Plate Beef	—	@ 19.00
Prime Mess Beef	—	@ 20.00
Extra Mess Beef	—	@ 22.50
Beef Hams (250 lbs. to bbl.)	—	@ 15.75
Rump Butts	15.00	@ 16.00
Mess Pork, new	19.00	@ 20.00
Clear Fat Backs	20.00	@ 21.00
Family Back Pork	22.50	@ 23.50
Bear Pork	15.75	@ 16.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Lard, compound	9	@ 10
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	57	@ 60
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces	—	@ 57

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chl. cago	15 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13	@ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	—	@ 12 1/2
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Short Clears	—	@ 9 1/2
Butts	—	@ 9 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.	—	@ 9 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	15 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	15 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Skinless Hams	16 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	12	@ 13 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	22 1/2	@ 23 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	15	@ 16 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	15	@ 16 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	12	@ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Seta	18	@ 19 1/2
Dried Beef Inside	21	@ 22 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	19	@ 20 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	17	@ 18 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	23	@ 24 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	23 1/2	@ 24 1/2
Boiled Calas	15 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	25 1/2	@ 26 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	15 1/2	@ 16 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	17	@ 18 1/2
Export Rounds	23	@ 24 1/2
Middles, per set	83	@ 84 1/2
Beef bungs, per piece	18 1/2	@ 19 1/2
Beef wensands	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	30	@ 31 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	—	@ 70
Hog casings, free of salt	70	@ 71 1/2
Hog middles, per set	10	@ 11 1/2
Hog bungs, export	—	@ 10
Hog bungs, large mediums	10	@ 11 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	7	@ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, narrow	5	@ 6 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	90	@ 91 1/2
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70	@ 71 1/2
Imported medium sheep casings	90	@ 91 1/2
Hog stomachs, per piece	3 1/2	@ 4 1/2

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.52	@ 2.55
Hoof meal, per unit	2.35	@ 2.40
Concentrated tankage	2.15	@ 2.20
Ground tankage, 12%	2.35	@ 2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.35	@ 2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10 and 25%	2.25	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 30%	—	@ 20.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00	@ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00	@ 24.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.	@ 51c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	250.00	@ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	27.50	@ 28.50
Horns, striped, per ton	33.00	@ 34.00
Horns, white, per ton	60.00	@ 61.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00	@ 61.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	63.00	@ 64.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00	@ 76.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	—	@ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00	@ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.52	@ 11.00
Prime steam, loose	10.00	@ 10.50
Leaf	9.62	@ 10.10
Compound	8 1/4	@ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	12	@ 13 1/2
Oleo No. 2	11	@ 12 1/2
Mutton	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	80	@ 84
Extra lard oil	68	@ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58	@ 62
No. 1 lard oil	53	@ 57
No. 2 lard oil	50	@ 54
Oleo oil, extra	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Oleo stock	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65	@ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	61	@ 66
Corn oil, loose	5.00	@ 5.50
Horse oil	6 1/2	@ 7

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6	@ 7 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
House	5	@ 5 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Glue stock	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Garbage grease	3 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C.		@ 18
Glycerine, dynamite	.18	@ 18
Glycerine, crude soap	.12	@ 12 1/2
Glycerine, candle	.14	@ 14 1/2

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 24.
The week's market opened with another very light run of cattle on Monday, actual receipts being 11,487 head. After a dull opening the market closed 10c. and in some cases 15c. higher, the advance being entirely the result of the extremely light run. We topped the market with two loads of 1,538 lb. steers at \$9.50 per cwt., and the bulk of the choice fat 1,250@1,600-lb. steers sold from \$9.10@9.40; good fat 1,200@1,400-lb. steers, \$8.50@9.10; good fat 1,000@1,200-lb. steers, \$8.25@8.75; choice yearling steers, \$8.50@9.25; fair to good yearling steers, \$7.50@8.35; light fleshed "grassy" yearlings, \$6.75@7.50; medium fat 1,100@1,200-lb. steers, \$6.50@7.25, with common 850@1,000-lb. killers from \$5.65@6.25. Tuesday's trade was fully steady; in fact fairly active. Wednesday's receipts were again meager, being estimated at 11,000, and the trade ruled 15c. higher, making an advance of 25@35c. per cwt. over last week's closing prices. The top of the market is \$9.75 for some 1,500-lb. steers, and we sold two loads of 1,300-lb. steers at \$9.60 per cwt. The sharp recovery in the market is due almost entirely to the very light receipts of cattle, and while no big runs are expected, yet after the oats are harvested there will likely be a freer movement. Furthermore, this week's upturn in prices will stimulate more or less activity among country buyers, all of which will probably result in a fairly good run of cattle a week or ten days hence.

Owing to the very light receipts of cattle this week, the butcher stuff market has displayed considerable activity, and good to choice cows and heifers are 25@35c. per cwt. higher than a week ago, while the medium to common kinds show 15@25c. per cwt. advance. The first mentioned grades are meeting with the best demand, and heifers, particularly the better grades, have been unusually good sellers. The market on the medium kinds of cows and heifers, while 15@25c. per cwt. higher than last week, does not display as much life as on the better grades. Bull trade is about steady at the recent low level of values, while the calf market shows 25c. per cwt. upturn.

With light receipts of hogs the past few days, prices were up 15@20c. per cwt., good lights and good medium weights showing the most advance. The range in prices is widening out some more, and packing sows are going at quite a big discount. With a run of 18,000 today trade is ruling fully 10c. higher, bulk of the good to choice light bringing \$8@8.10, with good to choice medium weights \$7.95@8.05; heavy shippers around \$7.85@8; fair to good mixed selling largely at \$7.90@8; medium weight packing grades \$7.70@7.85; heavy packers, \$7.50@7.75; good strong weight pigs, \$7@7.50; lightweight pigs, \$6@7.50, according to quality and condition.

Sheep and lambs held to a firm, active channel on most grades thus far this week, and although Western wethers show some decline as compared with a week ago, all classes of lambs have gained a few points, today's trade showing marked action with lamb prices 15@25c. above the opening of the week. Feeding stock from the range has been in rather light supply, and as the demand is broadening daily on feeding account, prices on those suitable to go back to the country remain firm and active. Conditions of the native varieties continue to improve, present arrivals containing but a small portion of "scallawag" undesirable stock. Prospects would seem to point to but little change for the coming week. Westerns.—Fat wethers, \$4.35@4.65; fat ewes, \$4@4.35; cull ewes, \$2.50@3; good killing ewes, \$4.50@5; good to choice lambs, \$7.25@7.50; feeding lambs, \$5.50@5.80; feeding wethers, \$3.50@3.75; feeding yearlings, \$4@4.35; yearling breeding ewes, \$4.75@5.

Natives.—Choice wethers, \$5@5.25; fat ewes, \$4@4.35; poor to medium ewes, \$3.25@3.75; cull ewes, \$2@3; good to choice lambs, \$7@7.50; poor to medium lambs, \$6@6.50; cull lambs, \$5@5.75.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 24.

Cattle receipts for the week thus far number about 14,500 head, of which 6,500 were Southern. The market opened Monday very active and the trading has been brisk each day of the week. There was a moderate supply of steers of the better grade on Monday and they sold steady, the top being \$9.40. Heifers sold a good dime higher, and yearlings even sold 15c. higher, the top being \$8.50 for this day. Cows sold steady with last week's close. On Tuesday there was a larger supply of choice steers, but the demand for them was strong and they sold 10c. higher than Monday. Heifers and cows sold readily at the same price as the day before. Today the market is generally 10@15c. higher on all classes and grades of stuff, some of the salesmen even quoting the she stuff as 25c. higher than Monday. In the Southern division most of the supply came from Oklahoma, the market on Monday being fully steady with the close of the week, on Tuesday 10c. higher on the common grades and steady on the others, and today all classes are quoted 10@15c. higher. Native shipping and export steers are quoted \$8@9.50, dressed beef and butchers steers, \$6@8.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@6.25; cows and heifers, \$3.50@8.75; canners, \$3@4.50; bulls, \$4@6.25; calves, \$6@9.25; Texas and Oklahoma steers, \$4@8; cows and heifers, \$3.50@7.25.

The number of hogs received the first three days of this week is about 21,500 head. The market today is fully 40c. higher than it was a week ago today. Today's top was \$8.20, the highest price paid for hogs since the week ending January 21, 1911, when a load sold for \$8.25. The trading each day of the week has been very active, the buyers very often buying the hogs before they left the receiving pens. There has been nothing spectacular in the advance, each day's market showing an advance of 5c. or 10c. The demand seems to be for light hogs rather than the heavy butcher stock. Mixed and butchers sold today \$7.90@8.20; good heavy, \$7.95@8.15; rough, \$7.40@7.60; light, \$7.90@8.20; pigs, \$6.50@7.85; bulk, \$7.95@8.15.

About 17,000 sheep have been received here so far this week. The market remains about steady with last week. The trading this week has been active with the lamb top each day of \$7, and a sheep top of \$4.25. Most of the sheep sold have been disposed of at the top price, while the price on fat lambs has ranged from \$6 to the top, the medium grades going \$5.50@6. Good quality ewes have brought \$4.50@5; stockers, \$2@3.50, and bucks, \$3.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 23.

Cattle receipts here are slightly larger this week than last; 12,800 yesterday, and 9,500 today, as compared with 20,700 the same two days last week. This supply is still several thousand head less than a seasonable run, but the reduction is not because there are fewer cattle available. There are plenty of cattle ready to come, but shippers have resolved to teach the buyers a lesson for their treatment of the market last week, when they took off 15@40c. The answer of the buyers this week is another reduction in the price, a few cattle selling strong yesterday, but the majority weak, and the market steady to 10c. lower today. Quarantine cattle are an exception, steers in that division selling a little better this week, largely because of the very light run there. Receipts at outside markets have been light this week, and if buyers were not under

such strict orders, a rise of 15 to 25 cents yesterday and today would have been logical. If buyers can attach the brand of sincerity to their attitude of the last ten days in indelible colors, owners will have to take their medicine, of course. In the meantime nobody has a good word for the market. The best fed natives brought \$9.40 today, and \$9.55 yesterday. Prime wintered grass steers reached \$9 yesterday, but the rank and file of these steers bring \$6.40@8.10, quarantine steers \$4.25@6.60, grass cows and heifers \$3.65@5.50, best veals \$8, bulls \$4@5.25, stock steers \$4.25@6.50, feeders \$6@7.25.

It would be child's play for the packers to clean up the hog runs now coming, but they stall around till a late hour instead, fighting the market. Prices are 5c. higher today, top \$7.67½, bulk of sales \$7.45@7.65, run 10,000 head.

Sheep and lambs are slightly lower again today, and it would seem as though the market must turn upward soon, if range shippers are going to realize on their hopes this fall. Said hopes are built up on the basis that the supply from the range will be one-fourth short this year. Top spring lambs today \$6.85, wethers \$4.60, ewes \$4, run 10,000.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,355	7,788	3,255
Fowler	1,905	.....	1,511
S. & S.	3,579	7,175	2,363
Swift	4,752	6,985	3,206
Cudahy	4,378	3,161	5,459
Morris & Co.	2,730	4,833	2,336
Butchers	213	410	.....
Total	20,770	30,352	18,160

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, July 23.

While last week's cattle receipts showed some increase as compared with recent arrivals, there was further deterioration in the matter of quality, and good to choice corn-fed beefs are getting very scarce. Some that were here yesterday, averaging only 1,450 pounds, brought \$9.50, and choice 900-pound yearlings sold for \$9 today. Best cattle are as high as any time, but short-fed and partly fattened steers are 15@25c. lower than ten days ago. They sell anywhere from \$6 to \$7.50, and most of the fair to pretty good corn-fed stuff is selling around \$7.75@8.75. A few loads of Western grass steers have arrived, and have sold very high, considering their quality and condition, best 1,100 to 1,300-pound beefs bringing \$7.50@7.90. It looks like a high year for grass cattle, and not many of them. Cows and heifers have been selling quite a little lower, and sales of grassers over \$6 are very scarce, most of the grass cows going at \$4@5. Veal calves are lower than recently at \$3.50@7.50, and bulls, stags, etc., are also going on a lower basis, mostly around \$4.25@5.

The hog market of late has been rather monotonous. Receipts are still running a little larger than a year ago, but the weights are considerably lighter, and the quality of the offerings poorer. Demand from all sources keeps up well, but the big, heavy, hogs are selling at a considerable discount, and the light and butcher grades favored by all classes of buyers. Quality commands the price, however, and for this reason light weights of the extremes in quality also sell at the extremes in prices—at the top and at the bottom of the market. With about 10,000 hogs here today the market was steady, tops bringing \$7.45, as against \$7.40 on last Tuesday, and the bulk selling at \$7.15@7.35, as against \$7@7.25 a week ago.

Sheep receipts have been tolerably liberal of late, and prices have been somewhat lower all along the line. Feeder buyers are beginning to take quite a few of the thin sheep and lambs, and this helps the market some. Fat lambs are quoted at \$6.25@7.25; yearlings, \$4.50@5.25; wethers, \$3.75@4.75, and ewes \$3.25@4.25.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 26.—Market firm, Western steam, \$10.90@11; Middle West, \$10.60@10.70; city steam, 10½c.; refined, Continent, \$11; South American, \$11.70; Brazil kegs, \$12.70; compound, 8½@8¾c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 26.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 70 fr.; edible, 93 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 86 fr.; edible, 102 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 64 fr.; edible, 94 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 26.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 132s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 99s.; shoulders, 49s. 6d.@51s.; hams, 59s. 6d.@62s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 62s. 9d.; long clear, 62s. 6d.; bellies, 60s. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 34s. 6d. Turpentine, 33s. 9d. Rosin, common, 16s. 3d. Lard, spot prime, 52s. 6d. American refined in pails, 53s. 6d.; 228-lb. blocks, 51s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), 52 marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 62s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s.@35s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSING.

Provisions.

The market showed further improvement, due to the higher movement of hogs and the higher hog market. Contract offerings at the advance were small.

Tallow.

The position is about unchanged. Demand is quiet, with prices held steadily.

Stearine.

The market continues very quiet, but is about steady. Demand is of moderate proportions.

Cotton seed Oil.

Trading was quiet, with the market firmer, being influenced by the better market for lard and the complaints of damage to the cotton crop.

Market closed quiet and steady. The trade was awaiting the volume of August traders on Monday.

Sales, 6,600 bbls.; spot oil, \$6.35@6.90; crude, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$6.40@6.90; August, \$6.47@6.50; September, \$6.75@6.59; October, \$6.58@6.59; November, \$6.29@6.31; December, \$6.25@6.26; January, \$6.26@6.27; good off oil, \$6.60@6.60; off oil, \$5.85@6.40; red off oil, \$5.50@6.15; winter oil, \$6.50@7.50; summer white, \$6.50@7.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 26.—Hog market strong and 5c. higher; bulk of prices, \$7.80@8.15; mixed and butchers', \$7.50@8.25; heavy, \$7.30@8.12. Yorkers, \$8.20@8.30; pigs, \$6.75@8.10. Cattle market strong. Beeves, \$5.70@9.75; cows and heifers, \$2.70@8. Texas steers, \$4.90@7; stockers and feeders, \$4@6.80; Westerns, \$5.80@7.85. Sheep market steady. Native, \$3.15@7.5. Western, \$3.25@4.75; yearlings, \$4@5.50; lambs, \$4.25@7.50. Kansas City, July 26.—Hogs 5 to 10c. higher, at \$7@8.10.

Sioux City, July 26.—Hogs shade higher, at \$7.30@7.70.

St. Louis, July 26.—Hogs mostly 5c. higher, at \$7.90@8.35.

South Omaha, July 26.—Hogs strong, at \$7.25@7.70.

St. Joseph, July 26.—Hogs strong, at \$7.90@7.

Indianapolis, July 26.—Hogs higher, at \$8.35@8.40.

Cleveland, July 26.—Hogs 10 to 15c. higher, at \$8.50@8.55.

Buffalo, July 26.—Market opened with 4,000 hogs on sale; market higher, at \$8.65@8.75.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	8,112	4,000
Kansas City	500	3,409	
Omaha	25	8,475	
St. Louis	300	2,000	
St. Joseph	100	3,500	200
Sioux City	100	4,000	
St. Paul	200	800	
Oklahoma City	125		
Fort Worth	100	100	100
Peoria		1,000	
Milwaukee		782	
Denver	100		
Toledo		1,200	
Louisville			3,173
Indianapolis	250	4,000	
Pittsburgh		15,000	1,000
Cincinnati	184	2,400	1,200
Cleveland	40	1,000	400
Buffalo	100	2,400	1,200
New York	711	1,659	7,700

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1912.

Chicago	11,000	42,761	27,000
Kansas City	12,000	3,585	8,000
Omaha	3,300	4,068	8,000
St. Louis	6,581	5,998	3,387
St. Joseph	1,000	5,700	2,800
Sioux City	1,200	4,000	
St. Paul	3,700	2,000	1,400
Oklahoma City	1,300	800	
Fort Worth	1,600	400	
Peoria		1,400	
Milwaukee		483	
Denver	600	800	
Louisville			10,000
Indianapolis	850	2,500	
Pittsburgh	2,500	5,000	7,500
Cincinnati	1,221	1,958	4,434
Cleveland	300	2,000	
Buffalo	3,000	12,000	8,000
New York	2,817	9,073	21,683

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1912.

Chicago	3,000	15,027	20,000
Kansas City	9,800	9,804	10,000
Omaha	2,800	10,119	3,500
St. Louis	4,602	7,989	8,171
St. Joseph	1,600	7,000	2,000
Sioux City	300	3,500	
St. Paul	1,800	2,500	1,700
Oklahoma City	1,050		
Fort Worth	1,200	300	200
Peoria		900	
Milwaukee		1,103	
Denver	200	1,400	
Toledo		600	
Louisville			4,388
Indianapolis	1,300	7,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	281	800	800
Cleveland	40	1,500	1,600
Buffalo	50	800	
New York	651	609	8,229

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1912.

Chicago	12,000	16,025	20,000
Kansas City	7,000	6,150	4,500
Omaha	1,800	7,100	10,000
St. Louis	3,562	6,401	5,442
St. Joseph	2,300	4,700	500
Sioux City	500	4,000	
St. Paul	1,100	1,800	700
Oklahoma City	1,200	200	
Fort Worth	1,400	1,800	
Peoria		1,000	
Milwaukee		7,716	
Denver	300	300	
Toledo		800	
Louisville			6,076
Indianapolis	1,250	6,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	481	1,898	3,727
Cleveland	20	1,000	400
Buffalo	125	1,000	1,200
New York	1,828	4,690	12,821

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912.

Chicago	2,500	14,000	1,600
Kansas City	3,500	5,000	6,000
Omaha	1,100	8,400	3,500
St. Louis	4,000	6,000	2,500
St. Joseph	1,400	5,200	1,000
Sioux City	3,000	2,000	
St. Paul	800	1,600	

Oklahoma City	1,150	100	
Fort Worth	200	500	200
Peoria		900	
Milwaukee		1,050	
Louisville			13,395
Indianapolis		6,000	
Cincinnati	631	1,980	4,428
Buffalo	200	2,400	1,200
New York	1,548	1,223	4,301

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1912.

Chicago	2,000	12,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,000	3,000	1,000
Omaha	400	6,500	5,600
St. Louis	1,500	6,000	700
St. Joseph	500	3,500	200
Sioux City	100	2,500	
Fort Worth	700	500	
St. Paul	600	1,200	1,600
Oklahoma City	1,100	200	

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 20, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	20,017
Kansas City	20,770
Omaha	9,123
St. Joseph	7,439
Cudahy	451
Sioux City	1,324
New York and Jersey City	9,423
Philadelphia	3,852
Pittsburgh	2,700
Denver	578

HOGS.

Chicago	75,742
Kansas City	30,352
Omaha	46,275
St. Joseph	36,573
Cudahy	11,445
Sioux City	23,060
Cedar Rapids	8,129
New York and Jersey City	26,159
Philadelphia	4,562
Pittsburgh	16,300
Denver	1,517

SHEEP.

Chicago	86,717
Kansas City	18,160
Omaha	22,262
St. Joseph	4,703
Cudahy	384
Sioux City	482
New York and Jersey City	56,654
Philadelphia	10,265
Pittsburgh	10,000
Denver	1,275

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 22, 1912.

	Beef.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,507	4,977	17	11,842
Jersey City	1,731	1,607	42,615	9,637
Central Union	1,815	698	13,165	—
Lehigh Valley	3,570	600	780	—
Scattering	—	122	77	4,080

Totals	9,423	8,004	56,654	26,159
Totals last week	9,896	7,037	46,689	21,806

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
Total exports	—	—
Total exports last week	49	—

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 22, 1912.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
New York	—	—
Boston	1,615	—
Montreal	236	—
Totals from all ports	1,251	—
Totals last week	576	—

THE MEAT INVESTIGATION.

The committee of the House of Representatives which heard the charges against the federal meat inspection service has decided that the evidence presented does not justify a Congressional investigation. Its decision is no doubt correct. Something more than suspicions and grievances of former inspectors should be required as a basis of inquiry. The daily papers which published these groundless charges should also publish the above facts, but it is pretty safe to say that they won't.—National Stockman & Farmer.

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Retail Section

BUTCHERS MUST REPORT ON MEATS.

An ordinance compelling the butchers and grocers of South Orange, N. J., to notify the inspector of the board of health of their sources of meat supply is recommended in the annual report of Inspector Benedict, of the village.

PEDDLERS TO BE CHASED.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Tonawanda, N. Y., has announced its intention of opening a campaign on peddlers and hucksters operating in that city. Steps will be taken to see that the city ordinances covering this practice are enforced and an attorney has been engaged to prosecute cases which may be taken into the local court.

MEAT MEN CAN RETALIATE.

There has been much complaint among retail butchers of the sale of meat by grocers. The meat men have lately taken to the belief that "turn about is fair play," and that two can play at any game, and have in many instances established grocery departments in connection with their markets. Richard Webber, the largest retail meat establishment in the world, in New York City, has lately established a complete food department store, selling groceries, fruits, vegetables, delicatessen, etc., as well as meats. Retail butchers in many cities are following the same plan, and where good business judgment is used the result is a success.

NAMES OF ANIMAL AND MEAT.

Occasionally some one in the trade remarks the difference in the names designating the live animal and its meat. For instance, the steer's meat is called beef, and the calf's veal. Busy men have no time to hunt the reason, but there is a reason.

In England, before William the Conqueror came in 1066, the animal and its meat were known by the natives by one name. At the coming of the Normans the natives became their serfs, doing the menial services that the conquerors demanded. Thus the natives tended the animals, and called them ox, steer, cow, calf and sheep. The Norman lords ate the meat and called it beef, veal and mutton. The poor natives got none of the meat, and consequently the Anglo-Saxon names stuck only to the live animals, while the Norman names clung to the flesh.

ANOTHER VIEW OF CREDITS.

In line with the discussion of the evil of credit accounts at this period of hard times in the meat business The New England Tradesman offers the pertinent comment that if anybody is cutting down meat purchases these days it is the cash buyers and good-paying consumers to curtail their consumption of bills are not worrying; they buy as much meat as ever, because the butcher will wait for his pay—which he may never get. On this matter of falling off in meat buying the New England Tradesman says:

Unquestionably there is a disposition among

consumers to curtail their consumption of meats in view of the high prices of meats of all kinds, and of living in general, and to a considerable extent they are beginning to act upon that disposition. We know it to be a fact that to a considerable extent consumers are buying less meat, and several dealers have informed us that several of their best meat customers have almost entirely ceased to purchase that commodity.

As we have looked into the matter of curtailment of the purchase of meats by consumers, and of the cutting down of expenses generally, we have seen circumstances which should receive from the dealers more than casual attention. The curtailment of consumption of which we have spoken is really a very serious matter for the marketmen, not so much because of the falling off in the volume of their business as for another reason, which we shall presently explain.

Dealers should not fail to note and to weigh well the significance of every action of their customers. If customers curtail the purchase of certain commodities, the dealer must bear in mind that if they do not eat one thing they must eat another; if they cease to buy meat they will buy more of other goods. Now, the dealer, in order to take a proper advantage of such a condition, should be far-sighted enough to offer attractive substitutes, and above all things at an attractive price, because the reason why consumers are dropping certain commodities and passing to others is the high cost, and no far-seeing retail merchant will be so short-sighted and so ignorant as to the best policy for him to pursue as to arbitrarily advance prices of other things, so long as he can obtain stocks freely. If dealers obtain a fair profit on goods sold they should be satisfied, for it is only by following this policy that they will be benefited by a run on other lines by consumers in consequence of their having deserted meats.

But what we started to speak of is this. We have observed and learned by inquiry that the most of the people, that is, of the consumers, who are curtailing their meat consumption are the people who are good buyers, and we find by inquiry that the people whose names are never off the books, who are not good payers, whose credit extends from generation to generation, almost, are not the ones who are curtailing their consumption of meat on account of the present high cost.

In other words, people who do not pay their bills can afford to buy meats now as well as they ever could. We trust that this is very plain. We certainly feel that it is significant, and we know that it is a fact. The people who pay their bills or pay cash feel the burden of the present high prices of meats. To repeat, those who do not pay their bills feel no added burden. The dealer should regard this phase of the situation, for it is not imaginative. It is very real, and he should immediately take steps to cope with the situation. He cannot afford to carry this added burden; he cannot afford to carry accounts that are never settled; he cannot afford to carry long-time accounts; he cannot afford to maintain long credits. The dealer himself must pay his wholesaler within a reasonable length of time.

What we wish to emphasize is this: Cut off poor-pay customers; cut off those who never pay unless compelled to; stop long credits; it may be that some customers will be hard hit by this policy, for which no one would be more sorry than we would, but it is of business we are speaking and not of sentiment. If the dealer sees ways in which he can assist deserving customers and good customers, and he can afford to do it, we, by all means, hope he will, but business is business, and other things are other things. We advocate both, but we would keep them entirely separate.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A meat market and ice house owned by A. F. Gerbrecht, Corfu, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

Louis Kline, Altoona, Pa., is going to build an addition to his butcher shop.

McCredie & Son, of Orlando, have opened a branch meat market at Mongo, Ind.

The Kane meat market, No. 118 South Fourth street, Atchison, Kan., has been purchased by Henry Koeblich.

Mies & Grossman have opened a meat market at Brookings, S. D.

Isaac Everbold has sold his market at Ashby, Minn., to Mr. Linderman.

Peter B. Mauss has sold his meat market at Manteno, Ill., to Edward C. Yonker, of Peotone, Ill.

L. O. Moulton has opened a new meat market at Ossipee, N. H.

The Great Northern Market Company, Peekskill, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000. The directors are George Coneburger, of White Plains, N. J.; Gustav Levy and Edward Loewenthal, of New York City.

A meat market has been added to the grocery store of C. E. Cooper, at Prairie, Mo.

The meat firm of Rohrer and Truesdale, Cedarville, Ohio, has dissolved partnership. Mr. Truesdale will continue the business. Mr. Rohrer has taken a position with the Charles Focke Packing Company, of Dayton, Ohio.

W. R. Mullins and Jas. Walcott have leased the Proctor meat market at Monroe, Ia.

A. J. Wagner, of Wahkon, Minn., has opened a meat market.

A half interest in the city meat market at Marshall, Mo., was bought by C. H. Patterson.

Crocker Bros. have sold their meat market at Webb City, Mo., to O. E. Miles.

Fred M. Donohue has opened a new meat market on Prospect street, Easthampton, Mass.

L. L. Ervin will open a meat market at Skinner's Eddy, Pa.

The meat market and grocery store of Lawrence Tilford, Kevil, Ky., was completely destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to about \$2,500.

Richter & Company have sold their meat market at Panora, La., to Thornburg & Hitchins.

A. J. Gregoire, of Cohoes, N. Y., has retired from the meat business.

Aniello Ribustelli has opened a meat market at No. 220 Shrewsbury avenue, Red Bank, N. J.

Wm. Heberling, of Heberling & Mayes, Warrensburg, Mo., has purchased the interest of his partner, Chas. Mayes, and is now in charge of the market.

Deering & Crow have purchased the C. O. D. Meat Market at Ada, Okla. It was formerly owned by Kent & Son.

William Bookheim, one of the best known butchers in Albany, N. Y., died on July 20.

John Hennessey has purchased a half interest in the City Meat Market of C. W. Thoman at Summerfield, Kan.

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Frank Floyd has closed up his meat market at Highland, Kan.

Frank King has opened a meat market on South Chestnut street, Hays, Kan.

Ross Hoffman has discontinued his meat business at Hays, Kan.

Wm. Payne has sold his interest in the Drummond-Payne meat business to Oscar Drummond at Welch, Okla. Ernest Doty will assist Mr. Drummond.

Fulton L. Dixon is about to open a new meat market at Hooker, Okla.

The Standard Grocery & Meat Market has opened at No. 914 Walnut street, Coffeyville, Kan.

Rose & Reynolds and Arnett & Company have purchased the meat business of H. C. Mender at Anthony, Kan., dividing the stock and fixtures between them.

Ernest Mitchell is about to open a meat market in the Duncan building, Salina, Kan.

O. R. B. Pace has purchased the Van Orman meat and grocery business at Sapulpa, Okla.

Green & Davis have just engaged in the meat business at McAlester, Okla.

Mr. Norton has purchased the North Side Meat Market from F. Black at Bronson, Kan.

Geo. I. Mapes is opening a butcher shop in the Butcher building at Russell, Kan.

Mr. Sullivan has purchased the Model Meat Market at Norfolk, Neb., and will add a stock of groceries.

Wm. Ault is about to open a butcher shop at Braddyville, Ia.

William Ramsey has opened a new butcher shop at Ashland, Neb.

James Carper has opened a butcher shop in connection with his grocery business at Manley, Neb.

M. Bowman has just engaged in the meat business at Carlton, Neb.

Wm. H. Earle has succeeded Smith & Higgins in the meat business at Portland, Mich.

Sheridan Simonds has been succeeded in the meat and grocery business by Gates & Lawrence at Grand Ledge, Mich.

Austin Bartlett, of East Jordan, Mich., is closing out his stock of meats and groceries and will remove to Everett, Wash.

The Hagan & Cushing Company, of Moscow, Ida., is planning to double the capacity of its plant.

I. E. Freese has disposed of his butcher shop to Joseph Minchick at Elgin, Neb.

Fred Spiers has purchased a butcher shop at Clarks, Neb.

Boem & Urennan have opened up their meat market at Spaulding, Neb.

Willis Frank has purchased the butcher shop of John Oliver at Giltner, Neb.

Martin & Stumbaugh have closed out their meat business at David City, Neb.

The Coey Packing Company, of Fort Madison, Wis., contemplates the construction of a packing plant at Denver, Colo.

Swift & Company are about to begin construction work on their \$800,000 plant at El Paso, Tex.

VACATIONS A BUSINESS ASSET.

We look upon vacations as a business asset. We are not disposed to discuss the fine points as to the particular benefits that individuals derive from the conventional vacation. That is as it may be, and it involves too fine points to be discussed except through the columns of a medical journal. Vacations are a business asset, because of the general effect. They provide a certain break in the routine and the humdrum of workaday life. They afford a change, and changes are necessary to human existence.

Diversion is as necessary as sleep, and when we consider that an average of one-third of a human life is spent in a state of unconsciousness and that the other two-thirds must be spent toiling for those things demanded of human existence, the few days allotted to the annual vacation are few, indeed, even during a

lifetime, for one to be released from the cares and the confinement of business, work of all kinds.

It has been only a few years since vacations were recognized generally, and today the most successful business men and the most progressive concerns of all kinds are those that have accorded vacations, as an exchange expresses it, "a permanent and much-cherished place." It is a direct business asset because it broadens the person, whether that person is a man or a woman. There are many features of a vacation that should not be overlooked. Beside being broadening it is educational, and it furnishes material for reflection that goes a long way toward carrying one through the treadmill of another year.—New England Tradesman.

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT IN GERMANY.

The consumption of meat in the German Empire for the first quarter of 1912 shows a considerable advance over the same period in 1911 and the highest per capita consumption for a number of years, writes Consul George Nicolas Ifft, from Nuremberg. Economists do not, however, regard this as an indication of increased prosperity, but quite the reverse. They find the cause in the severe drought of last summer and the consequent failure of all fodder crops. As winter came on the farmers were compelled to sell off their stock because of lack of fodder, and this brought about a decided drop in prices, in which is seen the cause for the increased meat consumption.

Meat inspection statistics for five years past give, for the first quarter of the year, Germany's meat consumption as follows:

	Total consumption. Metric tons.	Per capita consumption. Pounds.
1908	693,212	22.55
1909	630,652	21.94
1910	632,144	22.34
1911	649,858	22.02
1912	691,661	23.14

For the same periods the per capita consumption of the principal meats fluctuated as follows:

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Beef, lbs.	8.02	8.49	8.81	7.83	7.87
Veal, lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.81	1.43	1.54
Pork, lbs.	12.55	11.42	11.28	12.35	14.55
Mutton, lbs. ....	.35	.37	.37	.35	.33

It will be noted that the consumption of beef and veal declined in comparison with the years 1908-1910, while the consumption of pork for the first quarter of 1912 touches a record high point. The consumption of horse and dog flesh for the same period shows a decided increase.

JERKED BEEF IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Tasajo, or jerked beef, is the standby in those South American countries where fresh beef is scarce and the climate and absence of refrigeration make traffic in fresh meats impracticable. It used to be an industry of more magnitude than has been the case since the export trade in chilled and frozen beef developed. This is indicated by the report of Consul Goding from Montevideo, Uruguay, showing that the number of saladeros, or jerked beef plants, in Uruguay and Argentina has decreased from 53 to only 7 within the last five years. He might have added statistics showing the remarkable growth of the modern meat packing industry at the same time.

Part of this decrease is due to the action

of Brazil in developing its own jerked beef industry and shutting out imported beef by raising the duty. The State of Rio Grande, Brazil, now has 42 saladeros alone. Cuba is a good market for South American jerked beef, according to Consul Goding's report.

The tasajo (jerked beef) exported from Montevideo to Cuba during the past four years aggregated, in United States gold, \$1,499,953 in 1908, \$1,588,175 in 1909, \$860,864 in 1910, and \$1,939,370 in 1911. The exports during the first quarter of 1912 exceeded by 1,634 tons and by \$478,609 those for the corresponding period of 1911, the prices in January being \$99.53 per ton and in December, 1911, \$169.42 per ton. This shows not only a distinct increase in the quantity of tasajo shipped from Montevideo to Cuba, but a considerable advance in values as well, the data being supplied by the Cuban consul in Montevideo.

While an improvement in the tasajo business with Cuba is evident, with Brazil the reverse obtains, due principally to the large increase in customs duty imposed by Brazil on that product in 1905. This has caused a general exodus of the saladeros. In 1897 there were 25 operating in Argentina, there are now 2; until three years ago there were 28 in operation in Uruguay, now there are 5, while today Rio Grande, Brazil, has 42. The cost of production of tasajo in Brazil is \$108.10 per ton, in Uruguay it is \$72.75 per ton. It seems strange that while Uruguayan tasajo has formed 70 per cent. of the Brazilians' food, it is not used in Uruguay.

Of the cattle killed in this region during the last five years, 42.73 per cent. was utilized in the local industries, of which 82.91 per cent. was made into tasajo and 17.09 per cent. conserved, as shown in the following table:

	Killed.	Tasajo.	Conserved.
1906-7	1,699,500	742,000	112,500
1907-8	1,426,800	651,800	99,200
1908-9	1,664,000	480,200	109,800
1909-10	1,881,000	584,000	179,200
1910-11	1,651,200	491,000	107,000

A serious feature now threatening the industry is the increase in the number of cows slaughtered, greatly diminishing the breeding capacity of the herds. One thoroughly familiar with the industry in all its branches recommends the following as a means of preserving it:

1. Organize a saladero union in Uruguay on a proper basis. 2. Abolish the consigning of products. 3. Improve the quality of the meat. 4. Permanent deposits should be established in foreign markets. 5. Such deposits to be in charge of active, responsible men. 6. Make no direct sales to intermediate markets. 7. The main deposit in Brazil should be located in Rio Janeiro, under which all other deposits should be operated, sub-deposits to supply markets near at hand.

Various influences are operating to destroy this industry in Uruguay, some of which have been indicated. Another is the indirect manner of selling, one manufacturer stating he had been in the business more than 25 years, yet had never known anything of his consignees other than their signatures. Uruguay supplies the raw materials which are elaborated on the frontier and sent inland by rail, as it is cheaper than by sea, escaping the duties which would double the prices if shipped via Montevideo.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending July 20, 1912, averaged 11.35 cents per pound.

Vice-President G. F. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, is expected back from an extended foreign trip in a short time.

Manager Edward Fetterly, of Swift's East Side plant, sent his family to the country this week, and will follow them in about ten days.

John Conron, vice-president of the Conron Bros. Company, sailed last week on the Amerika, accompanied by Mrs. Conron, for a several months' pleasure tour abroad.

The beef market continued strong this week, and pork began to show decided sympathy. Pork loins were selling for 17 cents by the middle of the week, and a 20-cent price was predicted.

L. J. Roversi, of the S. & S. Company's hide department, was receiving congratulations this week on the arrival of a son at his home. He also had to buy a new hat; the old one was too small.

A. C. Dean, head of the local credit department of Swift & Company, is enjoying a vacation at Long Branch. A wag in the trade had it that in view of trade conditions at this time they were going to give Dean's job to a cash register.

Secretary Snow, of the National Packing Company, Chicago, was in New York this week in connection with the closing up of affairs of his company. It is understood that with the pending dissolution of that company he returns to his old Armour allegiance.

Manager Gaudreaux, of the Swift soap department, gave all his soap salesmen a vacation this week. As soon as they disappeared he hustled out and secured about half a dozen big new accounts, including some of the biggest retail stores in New York. "Takes the old man to show 'em how to sell soap," said he.

Retail meat men have been having a hard time to get through the summer, and there has been some criticism of the strict credit rules followed by wholesalers. Judging from rumors circulating in the trade concerning the affairs of more than one big retail butcher, however, the C. O. D. rule is a matter of necessary self-protection at this time.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 20, 1912, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 390 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12,818 lbs.; total, 13,208 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 7,697 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 4,604 lbs. poultry; 33 lbs. game.

The local trade was greatly interested this week in rumors circulating concerning the

plans of members of the National Packing Company's local staff. With the dissolution of that company it was understood that Frank Lyman, head of the local beef sales department, would go to Armour & Company, who take over the plant of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, as well as numerous local branch houses. C. M. Webber, beef inspector, and an old Hammond employee here, becomes assistant to General Manager Higgins, of Morris & Company's New York district. H. C. Macdowell, head of the National provision department, goes to Swift & Company, together with James Hadley, his assistant. John Ball, of the small stock department, also goes to Swift & Company, and it is understood that everybody is to be taken care of, even down to minor employees. The local branch houses are to be assigned to various companies and operated from the headquarters of those companies.

WEBBER EMPLOYEES' ANNUAL PICNIC.

The eighteenth annual picnic of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society, employees of the Richard Webber meat establishments in Harlem, Tremont and Mount Vernon, was held on Wednesday afternoon and evening at the Manhattan Casino, Eighth avenue and 155th street. Everything, including the weather, contributed to the success of the event, and it is probable that during the eighteen years during which this annual outing has been conducted there has been no more enjoyable day for the Webber employees and their friends.

An innovation began the day's fun. This was a parade of the Webber delivery vehicles, including everything from the typical Webber meat cart to the latest gasoline and electric cars of the concern's delivery service. There were more than 100 vehicles in line, and this did not include the many left on the regular routes to take care of late deliveries. The parade began at the main store at Third avenue and 120th street, and continued across 125th street, which is Harlem's Broadway, winding up at the picnic grounds. It attracted general attention and caused a good deal of a sensation in Harlem. The Mount Vernon drivers attracted special attention by having their carts completely equipped with baskets, lanterns, buckets, etc., etc., and by appearing in complete uniform.

The parade caused a change in the programme, and the entertainment preceded the games. It was held in the concert hall and comprised a long vaudeville programme which highly entertained the big crowd. Then followed the games in the adjoining park. The programme this year was short and novel, and made lots of fun for the crowd, especially the medley relay race, participated in by teams comprising a lady and gentleman each, the man having to finish the race running backwards. There was a close finish in this event, and the first and second men, running face to the rear, did not know which won until the judges told them. The results of these events were as follows:

Twelve-pound shot put—First, J. Skea, 35 ft. 7½ in.; second, J. Murphy, 30 ft. ½ in.; third, I. Falkenberg, 29 ft. 10½ in.

Potato race for ladies—First, Miss C. Schaefer, Harlem; second, Miss F. M. Reiter, Mt. Vernon; third, Miss A. Gordon, Harlem.

Medley relay race, 50 yards—First, Miss C. Schaefer and J. A. Kiernan; second, by 4 inches, Miss A. Gordon and I. Falkenberg; third, Miss F. M. Reiter and G. M. McCarthy.

Inter-department relay race, 880 yards—First, Harlem accounting department team, 16 yards, Messrs. Kiernan, Skea, Falkenberg and McCarthy. Second, Harlem order department, 25 yards, Messrs. Wolf, Levy, Carroll and Levy. Third, Harlem sales department, 28 yards, Messrs. Stone, Phillips, Freemorgan and Jesselsohn.

The prizes were as follows: Inter-department relay race: First prize, cups; second prize, silver medals; third prize, bronze medals. Twelve-pound shot put: first prize, cup; second prize, silver medal; third prize, bronze medal. Potato race: First prize, brooch; second prize, belt pin; third prize, hat pin. Medley relay (lady and gentleman to a team): First prize, brooch, cuff buttons; second prize, belt buckle, cuff buttons; third prize, neck pins, tie clasp.

After the games the crowd enjoyed supper under the trees and in the cafe. Dancing began about 8:30 and continued until after midnight, the crowd being great enough to test the capacity of the immense dancing floor at the Casino. About 11 o'clock the results of the annual prize drawing were announced to the anxious crowd, each one of whom had deposited a coupon in the box at the door. The prizes were donated by the establishment of Richard Webber. The first, an upright piano, went to N. Latimore, of No. 158 East 122d street. The second, a sewing machine, was won by Mrs. Falkenberg, No. 106 East 120th street. The third, a rug, went to W. Toohey, No. 116 East 123d street.

Among the large number of members of the local trade present were Manager Edward Fetterly, of Swift & Company's East Side market; Treasurer Irving Blumanthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company; A. M. Josephy and Ferdinand Wallenstein, of Hugo Josephy & Sons; Messrs. Gordon and Bacheneimer, of Morris & Company; Henry Storz, of Brooklyn; Charles Meisig, of Chicago; W. M. McCoy, of the Beech Nut Packing Company, and others. The committees in charge of the event were as follows:

Executive Committee—James J. Dougherty, George Forman, John Kinkel, Morris Pett, Francis A. O'Neill, Michael Finlay, Miss M. Hurley, Mrs. E. Richards, Miss H. Kierman.

Arrangements Committee—Patrick J. Devine, chairman; George Foreman, treasurer; Joseph A. Davis, secretary; Daniel Sheehan, Jacob J. Kramer.

Auxiliary Committee—Miss E. Weisbecker, chairlady.

Floor Committee—John H. Lang, director; James J. Toohey, first assistant; Edward Hall, second assistant; Jacob Berrian, Albert Kurtz, Frank X. Harvey, Frank F. Nickles, Edward F. Davis, George Roma.

Reception Committee—Charles H. Sulzer, chairman; Henry J. Murphy, George H. Kaufmann, James Thompson, James Murphy, George W. Jewell, Arthur M. Patty, Irving Falkenberg, George Forman, Jr.

Police Committee—A. Emerich, chairman; William Mackie, Patrick Boylan, William J. Egner, Joseph Garvin, Anthony Riccio, Bernard J. McCabe, Joseph Palme, Phillip Link, James Marshall.

Press Committee—Robert J. Blakely, chairman; David A. O'Keefe, Thomas A. McGoldrick.

The officers of the society are: Robert Watson, president; Jacob J. Kramer, vice-president; William A. Carmody, treasurer; Charles A. Cary, financial secretary; Peter Mierisch, recording secretary; Patrick J. Devine, corresponding secretary; Henry Kinkel, sergeant-at-arms; Dr. J. S. Unger, physician; C. C. Watkins, druggist. Richard

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

Webber, Jr., William Webber and James Y. Allen are honorary members.

The officials at the games were: President of games, William Webber.

Vice-presidents of games, Silvanus Webber, William J. Brownlee, Walter W. Spires, Philip Gately.

Director of games and clerk of course, George M. McCarthy, R. W. M. B. S.

Referee, Richard Webber, Jr., N. Y. A. C. Judges, Richard Ludlow, 7th Regiment;

Francis L. O'Connell, Herald; Alexander McKenzie, Evening Mail; Leo Karpf, Evening Journal.

Timers, William A. Carmody, H. R. C.; Michael Elbthal, R. W. M. B. S.; Theo. Carlewitz, R. W. M. B. S.

Starter, Albert A. Celler, R. W. M. B. S. Assistant clerk of course, F. A. O'Neill, R. W. M. B. S.

Announcer, Harry Boehm. Inspectors, James J. Dougherty, Morris Pett, George Foreman, Charles Webber, James Stewart.

"BOSS" MIXERS FOR EXPORT.

The reputation of the "Boss" meat mixers for thorough and profitable mixing of sausage dough, won by them in this country, has also spread to foreign countries. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, the manufacturers of the "Boss" meat mixers and other "Boss" machines, received an export order the other day for one-half dozen "Boss" mixers. The export firm through which they are distributed has orders for them from different parts of the world, and expects to sell a good many more after these machines have been placed in operation and prove their great money-earning capacity. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. is pleased to have the great value of its American-made "Boss" machines recognized by butchers and packers all over the world.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

(Concluded from page 32.)

St. Kitts, W. I.	—	165	139
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	33	33
Salonica, Turkey	176	4,971	3,693
Sanchez, San Dom.	139	175	21
San Domingo, S. D.	—	1,903	105
Santiago, Chile	—	66	—
Santiago, Cuba	—	745	904
Santos, Brazil	—	2,115	175

Savanna, Colombia	—	9	4
Sekondi, Africa	—	9	—
Serena, Chile	—	20	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	2,057	5,578
Southampton, England	—	1,093	1,473
Stavanger, Norway	—	25	25
Stettin, Germany	—	1,005	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	778	725
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	1,011	46
Sydney, Australia	—	4,149	316
Syracuse, Sicily	—	—	90
Tampico, Mexico	—	21	—
Tangier, Morocco	—	6	—
Tonsberg, Norway	—	150	200
Trebitsand, Armenia	—	20	97
Trieste, Austria	150	21,926	6,164
Trinidad, Island of	—	305	501
Tripoli, Tripoli	—	10	50
Tumaco, Colombia	—	88	—
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	721
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	425	—
Valparaiso, Chile	—	8,098	9,069
Varna, Bulgaria	—	—	67
Venice, Italy	—	40,476	25,000
Vera Cruz, Mexico	24	339	486
Wellington, N. Z.	—	115	177
Yokohama, Japan	—	16	33
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	47	—
Total	4,189	437,295	316,456

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	11,535	2,685
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	275
Belfast, Ireland	—	380	123
Bremen, Germany	—	1,440	780
Bristol, England	—	50	—
Christiania, Norway	—	10,300	13,425
Colon, Panama	—	50	62
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	925	700
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	575
Dunkirk, France	—	—	200
Genoa, Italy	—	859	188
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,685	1,505
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,350	750
Hamburg, Germany	—	24,547	5,925
Havana, Cuba	240	2,452	694
Havre, France	—	3,915	1,665
Hull, England	—	50	—
Kingsston, W. I.	—	100	—
Liverpool, England	—	23,887	3,096
London, England	—	14,986	10,087
Manchester, England	—	2,071	1,250
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	35
Marseilles, France	—	5,800	1,600
Naples, Italy	—	100	—
Port Limon, C. R.	—	60	—
Progreso, Mexico	100	915	294
Rotterdam, Holland	—	139,415	25,478
Stavanger, Norway	—	1,040	1,020
Tampico, Mexico	—	430	300
Trieste, Austria	—	320	—
Venice, Italy	—	—	500
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,710	706
Total	340	250,581	74,155

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,330	—
Bremen, Germany	—	1,367	—
Genoa, Italy	—	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,068	—
Havana, Cuba	—	197	—
Manchester, England	—	—	500
Puerto, Mexico	—	—	300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	9,959	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	4,610	6,902
Total	—	21,572	7,902

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,200	—
Bremen, Germany	—	55	—
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	180	—
Constanta, Roumania	—	50	—
Constantinople, Turkey	25	800	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,151	2,000
Havre, France	—	—	425
Liverpool, England	—	150	100
London, England	—	255	300
Malta, Island of	—	425	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	955	200
Total	25	8,221	3,025

From Philadelphia.

Genoa, Italy	—	10	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	440	808
Liverpool, England	—	3,283	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	435	—
Total	—	4,168	808

From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,953	1,265
Bremen, Germany	—	102	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	208
Cork, Ireland	—	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	9,777	4,463
Havre, France	—	5,706	2,145
Liverpool, England	—	26,897	19,243
London, England	—	5,476	3,500
Manchester, England	—	51	108
Rotterdam, Holland	—	31,335	20,723
Total	—	83,157	51,700

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	4,945	900
Liverpool, England	—	1,300	100
London, England	—	—	800
Rotterdam, Holland	—	7,240	100
Total	—	13,485	1,900

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,075	1,700
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,769	—
Liverpool, England	—	7,565	1,525
London, England	—	7,513	2,050
Rotterdam, Holland	—	13,000	900
Total	—	32,672	6,175

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	121	7,801
Liverpool, England	—	2,419	15
London, England	—	135	—
Manchester, England	—	300	—
Mexico (including overland) ..	1,234	52,314	53,775
Total	1,234	55,279	61,591

Recapitulation.

From New York	4,189	437,295	316,456
From New Orleans	340	250,581	74,155
From Galveston	—	21,572	7,902
From Baltimore	25	8,221	3,025
From Philadelphia	—	4,168	808
From Savannah	—	53,157	51,700
From Newport News	—	13,485	1,900
From Norfolk	—	32,672	6,175
From all other ports	1,234	55,279	61,591
Total	5,788	905,830	523,712

PRINTED PARCHMENT WRAPPERS

are the best advertisement for your business and you can't get anything so satisfactory as the PURITAN BRAND. Ask for samples.

THE WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT CO., Dayton, Ohio

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	.....\$7.60@9.00
Poor to fair native steers	.....5.50@7.50
Oxen and stags	.....4.00@7.75
Bulls and dry cows	.....2.50@6.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	.....6.25@7.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	.....8.00@10.75
Live calves, mixed	.....7.00@8.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....5.00@5.75

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to prime, per 100 lbs.	.....7.25@7.90
Live lambs, culls	.....@5.00
Live sheep, ewes, per 100 lbs.	.....3.00@4.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....@2.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@8.45
Hogs, medium	.....@8.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@8.60
Pigs	.....@8.35
Rough	.....7.35@7.60

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.....14 @14½
Choice native light	.....13½@14
Native, common to fair	.....12 @13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....13 @14
Choice native light	.....12½@13
Native, common to fair	.....11½@12
Choice Western, heavy	.....12½@13
Choice Western, light	.....11½@12
Common to fair Texas	.....9 @11
Good to choice helpers	.....11½@12
Common to fair helpers	.....10½@11
Choice cows	.....@10½
Common to fair cows	.....7½@8
Common to fair oxen and stags	.....@10
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....9 @9½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	.....18½@19½	19 @20
No. 2 ribs	.....16 @17	17½@19
No. 3 ribs	.....13 @14	17 @18
No. 1 loins	.....18½@19½	19 @20
No. 2 loins	.....16 @17	18 @19
No. 3 loins	.....13 @14	15 @16
No. 1 hinds and ribs	.....16½@17	17 @17½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	.....@16	16 @17
No. 3 hinds and ribs	.....@—	14½@15
No. 1 rounds	.....@13½	13 @13½
No. 2 rounds	.....@12	12½@13
No. 3 rounds	.....@10	12 @12½
No. 1 chucks	.....@11	11½@12
No. 2 chucks	.....@9½	11 @11½
No. 3 chucks	.....@8	10½@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	.....@16½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	.....@15½
Western calves, choice	.....@15
Western calves, fair to good	.....@14
Western calves, common	.....@11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@11
Pigs	.....@11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	.....@14
Lambs, good	.....@13
Sheep, choice	.....@10½
Sheep, medium to good	.....@9½
Sheep, culls	.....@8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....@14
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....@13½
Smoked picnic, light	.....@11½
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....@10½
Smoked shoulders	.....@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless	.....@16

Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....@15
Dried beef sets	.....@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....@22½
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....@12

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....16 @17
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....@16
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....@30
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....@28
Shoulders, city	.....11½@12
Shoulders, Western	.....11 @11½
Butts, regular	.....@12
Butts, boneless	.....14 @14½
Fresh hams, city	.....15 @15½
Fresh hams, Western	.....@15
Fresh picnic hams	.....@11½

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.	.....70.00@80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	.....60.00@65.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	.....30.00@35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	.....90.00@95.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	.....@270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.....110@125c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	.....75 @90c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	.....@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....50 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....20 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....@20c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.....@10c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	.....1 @3c. a piece
Livers, beef	.....8 @10c. a pound
Oxtails	.....@7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	.....@4c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.....15 @25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	.....15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.....6 @8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....@14c. a pound
Blade meat	.....11 @12c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....@2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....@6
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, Imp., wide, per bundle	.....@60
Sheep, Imp., medium, per bundle	.....@60
Sheep, Imp., per bundle	.....@40
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	.....@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	.....@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	.....@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York	.....@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	.....@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@17
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@23
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....@19
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@85
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@83
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	.....@8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	.....@4½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	.....21	23
Pepper, Sing., black	.....13	15
Pepper, Penang, white	.....20	22
Pepper, red Zanzibar	.....17	20
Allspice	.....8	11
Cinnamon	.....16	20
Coriander	.....4½	6
Cloves	.....17	20
Ginger	.....11	14
Mace	.....70	75

SALTPETRE.

Crude	.....4½@5
Refined—Granulated	.....@5½
Crystals	.....5½@6½
Powdered	.....5½@6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....@.28
No. 2 skins	.....@.24
No. 3 skins	.....@.14
Branded skins	.....@.18
Ticky skins	.....@.18
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....@.23
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....@.21
No. 1, 12½-14	.....@2.70
No. 2, 12½-14	.....@2.45
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....@2.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....@2.65
No. 1 B. M. kips	.....@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....@2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@3.80
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@3.55
Branded kips	.....@2.20
Heavy branded kips	.....@2.55
Ticky kips	.....@2.20
Heavy ticky kips	.....@2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

FROZEN.

Turkeys—	
Young hens, No. 1	.....@21
Young toms, No. 1, box packed	.....@23
Old hens and toms	.....19 @20

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy	.....@16½
Western boxes, 40 lbs. and under to doz., dry-picked	.....@15
Fowl—Iced—	
Northern and Cen. Western, 4@4½ lbs. avg.	.....@16
Southern and So. Western, avg. best	.....@15½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	.....11 @11½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.	.....@3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via freight	.....@17
Old roosters, per lb.	.....@11
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed	.....@14
Ducks, per lb.	.....@14
Geese, per lb., Western	.....@11
Guineas, per pair	.....@60
Pigeons, per pair	.....@25

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	.....27 @27½
Creamery, Firsts	.....26 @26½
Process, Extras	.....@25
Process, Firsts	.....23½@24½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....23 @24
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.....20 @22
Fresh gathered, firsts	.....18½@19½
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....17 @18
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	.....15 @16
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	.....14 @14½
Fresh gathered, checks, good to fine	.....11 @13
Fresh gathered, checks, poor to fair	.....7 @10

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	.....20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....@27.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	.....2.50 @2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago	.....2.50 @2.55
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....@2.47½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	.....20.00 @21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 13@15 per cent. ammonia	.....2.65 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	.....2.30@2.32½ and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	.....@9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. home phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	.....2.55 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	
Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New York News	.....3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	.....2.15 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	.....3.28 @3.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	.....3.28 @3.30
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	.....6.50 @7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	.....3.50 @3.75
The same, dried	.....3.75 @4.00

